National Petroleum News

Representing Independent Oil Men

VOL. IV. CLEVELAND, OHIO, AUGUST, 1912 No. 6

TUR-MIN-TINE
A mineral turpentine.

A NEW PRODUCT

Cost less with all vital tests

NOT A SUB-STITUTE

The Ideal Solvent and Paint Thinner

Tur-min-tine has the same boiling point, the same flash point, the same evaporating qualities as turpentine—**at a fraction of the cost.**

Tur-min-tine is better than benzine or naphtha in mechanical excellence and in perfect safety. It is also cheaper, because, although it costs more, it loses little from evaporation.

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Ask your dealer or write direct.

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Independent Oil Refiners, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Free Booklet—"Tells Why"

Pale Viscous Neutral Oils

Filtered—not acid treated—30° Gravity—480° Fire—220° Vis.

CYLINDER STOCKS

650°—Steam Refined—700°

300° MINERAL SEAL (Colza)

40° Gravity—250° Flash—White

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49° Gravity—Water White—150° Fire Test

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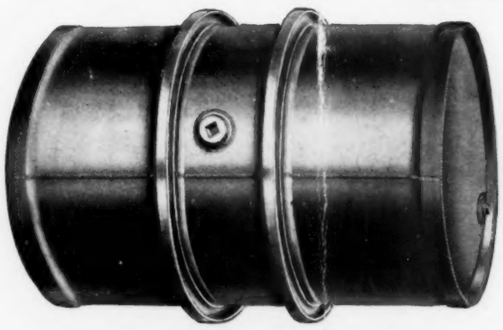
The Only Steel Barrels Which Are Welded Throughout

HEADS--SIDE-SEAM--BUNGS



THE DEFIANCE "SPECIAL"

THE DEFIANCE "STANDARD"

The Only Steel Barrels Which Have Successfully Held Natural Gas Gasoline.

THE AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO.

DEFIANCE, OHIO

NEW YORK CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA ATLANTA

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY

135 SOUTH SECOND STREET — NEW YORK OFFICE, PARK ROW BUILDING — PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

REFINERIES AT
WELLSVILLE, N. Y., and CLARENDON, PA.

SHIPPING STATIONS AT
PHILADELPHIA, and MARCUS HOOK, PA.

REFINED PARAFFINE WAX

White, odorless, no oil or moisture, in slabs packed in bags or cases.

MELTING POINTS

128° 133° 138°

GET OUR PRICES

OILS

Everything produced from crude petroleum in barrels or cans, cases or drums, tank cars or bulk steamers.

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"AMERICA'S GREATEST GREASE MAKERS."—*Mr. Slippery.*

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THE ADVANCE GREASE & CHEMICAL CO. MR. SLIPPERY JACKSON MICHIGAN THAT'S ME SELLING THE JOBBING TRADE ONLY

The above is a scientific liquid Cutting Compound, mixes readily with hot or cold water. Most convenient to use, a quick seller. A large profit for the jobber. Order a sample shipped.

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THE ADVANCE GREASE & CHEMICAL COMPANY.

JACKSON, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

SELLING THE JOBBING TRADE ONLY

The National Petroleum News

That Prints the News for The Independents

Vol. IV CLEVELAND, AUGUST, 1912 No. 6

Rates to the Pacific Coast are Advanced as Standard Oil Finishes New Refinery There

Just as the Standard Oil Company gets its Pacific coast refineries in shape to handle all its coast business from them, the Transcontinental railroads plan secretly—so far as the shippers are concerned—to advance the rate on petroleum and its products from all eastern competitive refining points from 90 cents a cwt., carloads, to $1, or practically knocking out the refiner's profit on all goods shipped, of a cent a gallon.

Few thought either the Standard or the railroads would have the nerve to repeat some of their joint inglorious history—as it seems they are doing—at this time. The last time this particular rate was raised it was after the Standard had completed its Whiting, Ind., refinery and began making all coast shipments from there. Then a handicap of the local rate to Whiting was at once placed on the Independent shipper. The history of the Standard and its relations with the railroads is filled with similar instances.

That it is desired to put this last increase "over on" the shipper, on September 2, without his knowing anything about it, would seem to be borne out by the fact that although the tariff of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau carrying this advance was issued July 20, no copies of that tariff had been received by shippers on the bureau's mailing list up to August 8, nearly a week after it had to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and several weeks after the tariffs had been sent to other railroads. Carriers are, of course, only required to file rates with the Interstate Commerce Commission thirty days before their effectiveness, but it has been the custom for years for all industrial and shippers' traffic managers to be on the regular mailing lists of the various railroad freight bureaus issuing tariffs so that they will get copies of these tariffs at the same time as the commission and other roads. Traffic Manager Boltz, of the National Petroleum Association, also points out that in the past when any change was being discussed in the Pacific coast rate he was always asked to an informal conference on the subject by the railroads. This time, however, he was ignored by the roads both on a conference and in sending out their tariffs. It was only through personal friends that he was informed of the proposed advance.

Mr. Boltz at once filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for a suspension of the proposed advance until it can be inquired into on its merits. He accompanied the formal complaint with a letter to the commission in which he said:

"In view of the fact that the Standard Oil Company has recently completed a new refinery with a capacity of 15,000 barrels per day, located at El Segundo, Cal., together with the fact that their refinery located at Port Richmond, Cal., is now producing about 30,000 barrels per day, indicates conclusively that any advance whatever in the rates on petroleum and its products from the East is clearly in the interest of the monopoly which now exists.

"The rate of 90 cents per cwt. which is now in effect has been in force for a period of over five years and the records of the commission will show that for many years prior to the establishment of the Standard Oil Company refinery at Whiting, Ind., a blanket rate of 78½ cents per cwt. from all eastern refining points was in effect. An increase in our transportation charges—amounting to nearly one cent per gallon—at the present time will practically eliminate Independent Oil competition on the Pacific coast, as it would more than consume the average profit on the great bulk of our products.

(Continued on page 2, col 1)

Commerce Court May Decide Pipe Line Case Soon

(By Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The effort of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make all of the pipe lines common carriers, is now before President Taft's Commerce Court. It is hoped to have a decision from that body before November 1st, to which date the Commission has just extended the effectiveness of its order for filing of pipe line rates and regulations.

The original date was September 1st. It is confidently expected, however, that the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court by which every side loses as the points at issue between the Commission and the private pipe lines go back to the fundemental question of who controls the highways, although these happen to be different looking highways from any heretofore before the higher court.

The decision of the Commerce Court is being watched for with interest because of the public uproar against its previous decisions and the impeachment proceedings of one of its judges. From either progressive or conservative standpoint, the "integrity" of our courts may be said to be prominent for if the Commission wins then the conservatives can say that "mob rule" prevailed and if the Commission loses then "the fearless integrity of our courts was maintained" in the face of "the vaporings of the mob," which same "mob" now threatens to deprive the court of its collective job.

SIX COMPLAIN.

Six pipe line companies—all of the "private" carriers—have filed complaints of appeal from the Commission's order of June 3, requiring them to act as common carrriers, with the Commerce Court. It's possible that some of the other lines may enter complaints with the Court, not for the purpose of combating the order as to have a hand in any appeals that may go up to the Supreme Court. The Pure Oil lines, which have so far been ostensible common carriers and which are reported to be planning to double their pipe line tariffs, have not been heard from as to whether they will carry their opposition further than the Commission or not.

The complaints entered so far in the Commerce Court are those of the Standard Companies of New Jersey and Louisiana, the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, the Uncle Sam Oil Company, which takes a pot shot at the late H. H. Rogers and alleged railroad rate manipulation, the Ohio Oil Company and the Tide Water Pipe Company, Ltd. These companies put up substantially the same arguments as they did in presenting the law of the case before the Commission. There are some rather marked gaps in their recitations of company histories, as in the petition of the Tidewater which jumps the period and details of its long fight with the Standard interests to lay its line to the seaboard and which neglects to point out the reason why they had to build their own refineries, that the Standard bought up those the line was built to supply and refused to take their crude. This was back in the days when those "great leaders of progress" who so "rapidly developed the machinery of the oil business" could see no good in pipe lines.

(Continued on page 11, col. 2)

Rates to the Pacific Coast are Advaned—S. O. Plant Done

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

"For that reason, we trust that the commission will grant our prayer and suspend the proposed increase in the rates complained of until such time as the carriers can be given an opportunity of defending same."

SHOWS S. O. PLANS.

It so happens that the regular correspondent of this paper at Los Angeles, without any order to that effect, sent in this month a story of the big improvements planned by the Standard Oil Company of California, for both its new refinery at El Segundo and its old one at Point Richmond, Cal. The story immediately follows this one. The improvements will amount to millions of dollars. They have been expected for some time, but were not definitely determined until early last month, before the tariffs of this proposed advance were issued.

The history of Pacific coast rates is interesting: Before the Standard built its Whiting, Wood River or Sugar Creek refineries, their shipments to the coast were made from their older Eastern refineries on a rate from all Eastern refining points, Standard and Independent alike, because the points were in the same territory, of 78½ cents a cwt. carloads. In those days, it is known that even this rate was not always sufficient for the Standard to make enough money or get the Pacific Coast business, for it had many "dark lantern" rates put into effect, generally only 50 cents a cwt. car loads. These rates would be filed for immediate effectiveness and were good for only ten days or similar short periods of time. And immediately they would be effective—right on the minute—big trainloads of oil would start from Standard refineries for the coast. Their competitors, not having notice of these low rates, would not have time to get up any shipments in order to take advantage of them, even should they be fortunate enough to learn of them, which they generally didn't.

PUT ON BURDEN.

With the completion of the Whiting refinery, the 78½ cent rate was made effective only from Whiting and Chicago—no Independent refineries located at either place—while the rate from Independent Eastern refining points was advanced to the local rate from those points to Chicago plus the 78½ cent rate and plus a charge of $105 for the return haul of the empty tank car.

This combination practically barred the Independents from the Pacific Coast business. Mr. Boltz took it up with the roads and after many months of work, in May, 1907, reached an agreement with a sub-committee of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau for a rate of 90 cents from all refining points east of the Mississippi, Independent points and Whiting included; however, it didn't effect a lower rate from the Standard's plant at Sugar Creek.

During the past five years this rate has not been changed and no change in it was looked for. In the present advance petroleum and its products stands out as the chief commodity affected. Other commodities on which advances would have brought greatly increased revenue to the roads were not touched, such as iron and steel, cottonseed oil, etc., for instance. Among the commodities on which advances are proposed are linseed oil, creosote, castor oil, vegetable and animal oils and various paint oils; condensed milk, oil cloth and linoleum, roof coating, cement, etc.; wire and cordage from 95 cents to $1.10 carloads; wooden ware from $1.35 to $1.50 from some points and from $1.25 to $1.50 from other points. Iron and steel rates in some cases are even reduced. Lubricating oil and grease and petroleum grease L. C. L. remain unchanged at $1.50.

STANDARD GREATLY ENLARGES PLANTS

(By Special Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5.—The Standard Oil Company of California has begun the addition of thirty more stills to the seventy-five already in condition at Point Richmond. This will raise the capacity of the plant to over 100,000 barrels of crude per day. This is fully three times what it was six or seven years ago or less. This is in addition to the capacity furnished by the new El Segundo refinery.

The company's directors have appropriated $10,000,000 out of the $25,000,000 worth of new stock issued for immediate improvement at Point Richmond and $1,000,-

(Continued on page 7, col. 1)

INDIAN OILS

Gasolines and High Grade Burning Oils

Also Pale Automobile Oil

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY (Inc.)

General Offices: 17 Battery Place, New York City

BRANCHES:

WESTERN OFFICE—Peoples Gas Bldg., - CHICAGO, ILL.
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E. ST. LOUIS, ILL. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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WAITING for iron workers, plumbers, steam-fitters, brick-masons, carpenters, etc., to finish a plant is like awaiting your wedding day. It seems a long time. Just like the fellow who orders a barrel yesterday and wants it the day before.

Our equipment is placed on foundations, and we are closing in to completion. We will hit the trail with our usual stride in ten days, with our capacity doubled.

The plant will be a peach, every room with a bath, with quick service.

Warren Lubricant Co.

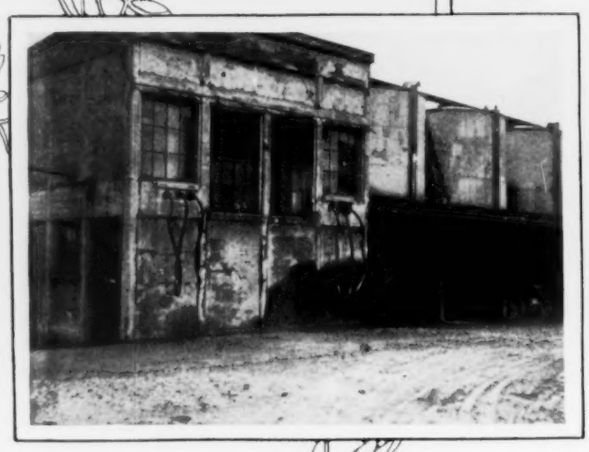
Export Department & Warehouse:
27 Coenties Slip,
New York City, U. S. A.

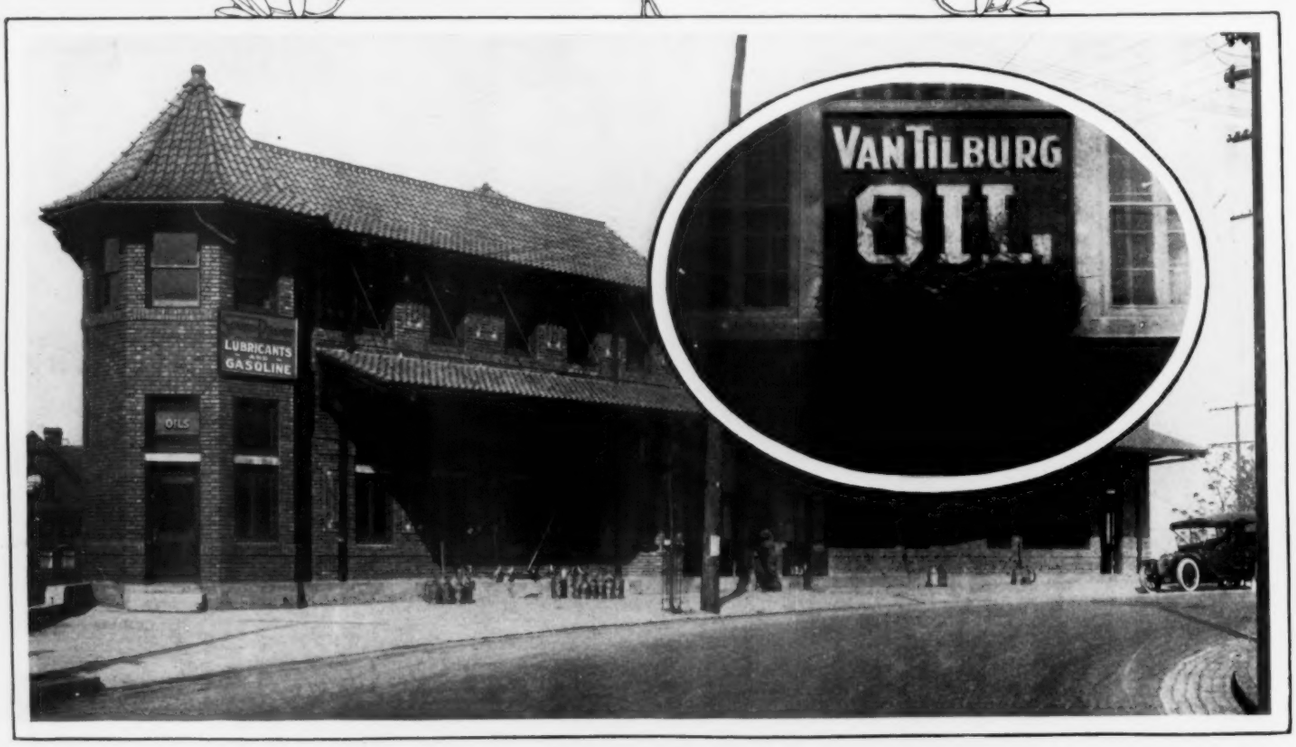
Main Office & Works:
Buffalo, N. Y.
U. S. A.

A. J. SQUIER,
Vice President & Secretary.

M. M. SANDERSON,
President & General Manager.

How Some Large Oil Jobbers Arrange to Fill Their Tank Wagons





Upper left hand picture is that of the tank wagon filling station of the Cornplanter Lubricating Oil Company at St. Paul. The station is at the lower end of the whole plant. **Upper right hand** photo is of the storage tanks and filling station of the Climax-Western Oil Company at Minneapolis. The tank wagons drive down the incline alongside the tanks, and after filling pull out the same way. **The middle picture** on the left is of the filling station of the Pure Oil Company at Minneapolis, and the photo next to it is of the Moore Oil Company at Cincinnati. **The oval photo** shows the neat way the Van Tilburg Oil Company has of taking advantage of a good looking building front on a prominent street, to advertise. All front windows have flower boxes in them. The large lower picture is the modern distributing station of the Petroleum Products Company on Grant boulevard, Pittsburgh.

What Fire Did to the Shipping Plant of Exporting Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.

Upper photo shows the Steamer Trinidadian burning at what is left of the wharf (the piling sticking out of water) of the Union Petroleum Company at Marcus Hook, Pa. The lower right hand picture is the last of the steamer, while the lower left hand picture shows the remains of the buildings at the shore end of the wharf.

Fire Damages Union Petroleum Co.'s Plant

Fire destroyed the wharf, barrelling and cooper shop, and can and case factory of the Union Petroleum Company, at Marcus Hook, Pa., last month. It likewise destroyed the Steamer Trinidadian, of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, which was lying at the Union's wharf taking on a cargo of oil.

The fire did not disturb the Union's business except in the casing department. Arrangements were at once made for this being rebuilt within sixty days.

The Union's loss will run to $90,000, fully covered by insurance, while the loss on the steamer will be $200,000 and about $50,000 for her cargo of 800,000 gallons of oil.

How the fire started is not known. It began in the warehouse adjoining the filling room of the can factory. The watchman had passed through this building only a few minutes before and found everything in order. The company's officials suspect that the fire may be of incendiary origin.

The fire spread so rapidly that the crew of the steamer loading at the wharf were unable to get her away. Some of the men jumped overboard; others launched a boat and got away. Ten days after the fire started the oil was still burning in the ship.

One interesting feature was the fact that, although two tanks, one containing 6,000 barrels of crude oil, were within 100 feet of the cooper shop, and the other, with about 900 barrels of refined oil, was within 20 feet of the can factory, they were not damaged at all, although the heat was sufficient to char the timber supports of the smaller tank.

Oil Contracts Awarded by the Federal Government Last Month

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, is calling for proposals to be opened on Aug. 20, for furnishing the Norfolk Navy Yard with 8,000 gallons of petroleum spirits, in 5-gallon cans, two cans to the case; delivery to be made within 45 days after date of contract.

The following awards for furnishing supplies to the Navy Department have been announced:

609,000 gallons fuel oil, for Yerba Buena, California, R. J. Keown, Jr., San Francisco, 1.64 per gallon.

2,500 pounds petrolatum, for Mare Island Bureau of Ordnance, Freedom Oil Works, Washington, 6 cents per pound.

1,500 gallons crude petroleum, Boston Bureau of Steam Engineering, Freedom Oil Works, 17 cents per gallon.

6,000 gallons amber-colored mineral engine oil for the Boston Bureau of Construction and Repair, to the W. A. Woods Co., of that city, at their bid of 12.25 cents per gallon.

The following proposals have been received by the Navy Department:

6,000 gallons amber-colored mineral engine oil, Boston Bureau of Construction and Repair:

Eastern Lubricating Oil Co., New York City, 10 5-6 cents.

Fiske Refining Co., New York City, 12.5 cents.

Wm. C. Robinson & Son Co., Baltimore, 12.5 cents.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, 14.75 cents.

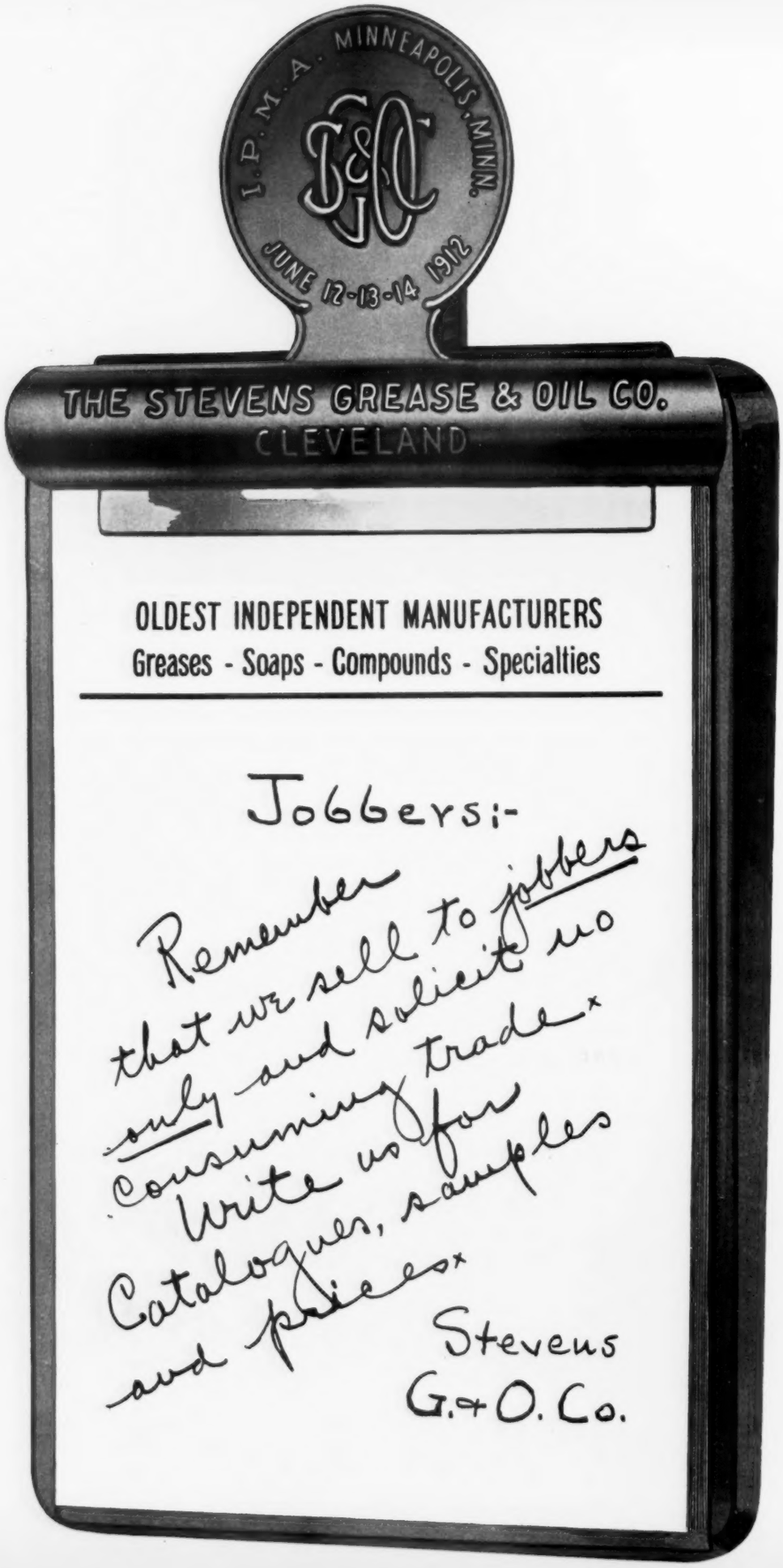
W. A. Woods Co., Boston, Mass., 12.25 cents.

12,000 gallons mineral oil for the Brooklyn Bureau of Construction and Repair:

Standard Oil Co., New York, 14.98 cents.

Texas Co., New York, 15 cents.

Union Petroleum Co., Philadelphia, 17.5 cents.


I.P.M.A. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
S&O
JUNE 12-13-14 1912
THE STEVENS GREASE & OIL CO.
CLEVELAND
OLDEST INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURERS
Greases - Soaps - Compounds - Specialties
Jobbers:-
Remember that we sell to jobbers only and solicit no consuming trade.
Write us for Catalogues, samples and prices.
Stevens G.+O. Co.

(Continued from page 2, col. 3)
000 further for El Segundo, this to be followed by further appropriations in the immediate future.

The El Segundo plant is running at its full capacity of 15,000 barrels per day, handling only local trade. Within thirty days the 4,000-foot wharf will be complete and then it is expected to take care of a portion of the foreign trade now handled entirely from Point Richmond and will also receive shipments of crude from the Ventura and Santa Maria fields by sea. This will necessitate an immediate increase in capacity in all probability.

INCREASE PRODUCTIONS.

So far the company has no production of its own in this end of the state, but two of its wells are about completed and give every reason to hope for a big output. The company has just added 130 acres in the Whittier field to its Southern California holdings that amount to several thousand acres. It has also bought 540 acres in the Belridge field, a high gravity region, and is known to be negotiating for more. It is also preparing to extend into this region the pipe line just completed in the Lost Hills. The company has contracted at $1.10 a barrel for the entire output of the Montebello in Ventura county, that now amounts to about 20,000 barrels a month of 34 gravity oil, and is negotiating with its neighbor, the Calumet, for the output of two wells on the point of coming in in the same field. It has offered to contract for as high as a million barrels of this grade.

The Standard has three ships under construction in Great Britain for its Pacific Coast trade, viz.: the Richmond, 50,000-barrel capacity; the El Segundo, 35,000-barrel capacity, and the third, name and capacity unknown.

ELECTRIC FAN IS CAUSE OF BAD FIRE

Following a fire in the jobbing plant of the Petroleum Products Company at Pittsburg, July 11, caused by an electric fan, used for driving vapors out of the gasoline pit arcing and igniting vapor from some 58 naptha from an underground storage tank, the Pittsburg Post has started a crusade against the sale and use of natural gas gasoline in that city.

Cut No. 49—Closed

Western Roadway Filling Outfit

FOR CURB OR SIDEWALK USE

Tank can be buried at any desired location and cabinet located at curb.

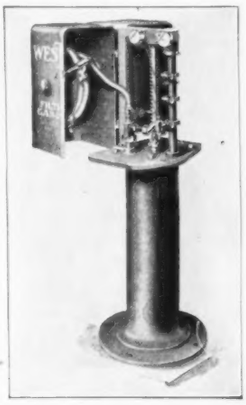
Pump measures Gallons, Half Gallons, Quarts and Pints at a stroke, is equipped with Gravity Filter, 10,000 Gallon Meter, Discharge Register, Two-way Nozzle, Hose and Filling Nozzle.

The logical equipment for Public Garages and Filling Stations. Our new catalog "H" is just off the press—it's yours for the asking.

WESTERN OIL PUMP & TANK CO.

MAKERS OF "QUALITY" SYSTEMS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

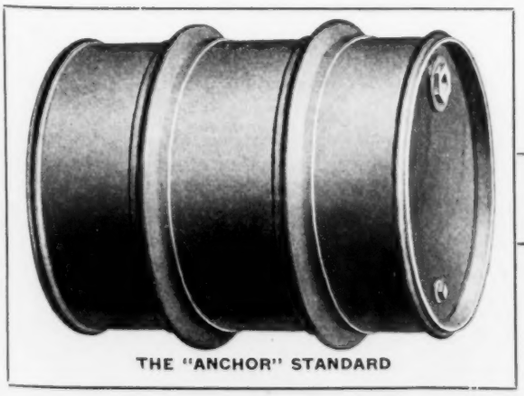

Cut No. 49—Open

THE "ANCHOR" STEEL BARRELS

ALL PARTS WELDED

Used by the Largest Oil Companies in U. S. **Purchased by the U. S. Government**

THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL CONTAINERS FOR THE SHIPMENT OF CASING-HEAD GASOLINE


THE "ANCHOR" STANDARD

THE "ANCHOR" SPECIAL

THE MEURER STEEL BARREL CO.

MEURER BROS. CO.
Sales Agents

569-575 FLUSHING AVE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Post's fight is based on the assumption that the Petroleum Products Company's fire, which killed one man and burned six others, was due to natural gas gasoline, that company being one of the largest users of that product. The crusade has stirred up the Pittsburg Bureau of Explosives, a wholly municipal organization having no connection with the Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives presided over by Colonel Dunn at New York. The Pittsburg Bureau is planning further regulation of petroleum and its products. Several oil men have talked to its members and just what it will do, if anything, is not known.

The Post's fight though—if we may be allowed to editorialize—shows just how far off the track the uninformed get. A statement to this paper from H. N. Dauler, head of the Petroleum Products Company, says that the vapor ignited was from 58 naphtha and not from natural gas gasoline. He says the electric fan—which has been recommended for that purpose by fire underwriters—had been in operation four months without causing any trouble and so far as was known it was entirely safe. The tanks of naphtha were not disturbed, not even the gauge glasses being broken. The plant is one of the most modern installed in the country and the company went to great expense in building it, as is shown from the photograph printed elsewhere in this issue. The plant is on Grant boulevard, the big automobile artery of the city. It sells to the automobile owner. The gasoline is run in units of five gallons direct into the automobile and one man can fill twenty cars at once.

The Pittsburg Post, in its crusade articles, likens natural gas gasoline to dynamite and says its "explosive" force cannot be estimated; that the railroads refuse to handle it when they know what it is (to which we would refer the Post to the railroad's own regulations on the subject) and that the automobile owners are being "victimized" by the dealers and garages selling it to them and that they have no "protection." From the Post's articles, the dealers are making enormous sums from its sale, just about as much as if they were selling water from the city mains as gasoline. The Post says natural gas gasoline cannot be blended with naphtha, that the gasoline rides on top. It likewise adds that natural gas gasoline tanks "cannot be equipped" with safety valves like refinery gasoline tanks

"ENDURANCE"

FACTS

The "ENDURANCE" will never have to be replaced with new faucets.

It never has to be detached from wagon after once installed.

The only repair that will be necessary is to renew the washer and this is done *without* detaching faucet from wagon.

Washers will wear from eight months to one year.

The driver on wagon can renew washer in two minutes at a cost of 12c.

Automatically closes, which saves the waste of product.

It can be locked.

It cannot be opened without the key handle.

Will out-live the tank wagon.

A. W. WHEATON BRASS WORKS
NEWARK NEW JERSEY

OIL AND GREASE
CANS

We make and sell a larger variety of good cans than any other manufacturer in the world. We couldn't do this if the business was not handled to the satisfaction of our customers.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
Chicago NEW YORK San Francisco

because of the loss of its volatile portion, in regard to which the Post might inspect a few tanks and find out for itself.

The I. P. M. A. has notified the Pittsburg Explosives Bureau of its work so far on petroleum storage regulation and asking to be heard before any action is taken for further legislation in that city.

"Lub" Tank Burns

Newspapers reported an oil "explosion" at the plant of the L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., oil works at Bellville, N. J., last month, which investigation shows was not an explosion. The fire started in the warehouse on a Sunday morning and had a good headway before discovered. A tank of lubricating oil was on that enveloped it that the oil was at last vaporized and the vapor caught fire. The fire burnt the woodwork of the car, dropping the tank of burning oil and spreading flames over the place.

Another oil "explosion" which wasn't was reported as occurring in the factory of the Insley Manufacturing Company, at Indianapolis, July 19th.

Newspaper reports said a twenty gallon tank of crude oil "blew up" and drenched the shop with burning oil. However, in reply to inquiries from the I. P. M. A., W. H. Insley, president and general manager of the company, says that there was not an explosion, the siding. It became so heated by the flames but that one of the employes, operating an oil forge to which oil is fed under eighty pounds pressure, lost control of his valves, and drenched the shop with oil which caught fire and burned the factory. He adds:

"It may be of interest to know that a large tank of oil, containing probably two or three hundred gallons, was in the factory building during the fire, which was a very hot one. The tank, however, was buried in the ground, but the top of the pit for the full length of the tank was open, the top of the tank being not more than a foot below the surface of the ground, yet this tank was in perfect condition after the fire. The oil was crude oil."

Coopers Join With Oil Men on Wood Barrel Specifications

BY C. V. SAFFORD,

St. Louis Manager for the National Coopers' Journal.

The cooperage industry of the United States has set its official disapproval on the tentative specifications submitted by the Bureau of Explosives for a wooden gasoline barrel. This action was taken at the convention of the National Coopers' Association at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago in July. Not only will they enter a strong protest against the adoption of the proposed specification, but a committee was appointed to join with the oil men and the Petroleum Marketers' Association.

The cooper feels that this new specification is not necessary. It is the opinion of the largest and most important barrel manufacturers—men who have millions invested in the industry and who know their packages from years of intimate experience—that if this specification is adopted, it will so increase the cost of the package that it will be practically prohibitory. The barrel will be worth much more than the contents.

President Walker L. Wellford, of the Chickasaw Cooperage Company, of Memphis, Tenn., who is engaged in every division of the cooperage industry from the forest to the finished container, as president of the association, presented the subject at the Chicago meeting. President Wellford has had this matter in charge ever since the subject was first broached. He related to the meeting what steps had been taken heretofore to oppose the elimination of the wood package.

A full discussion followed. There was but one opinion, and that was that the Coopers' Association specifications represented the concrete judgment of the foremost cooperage experts in the world. That these specifications had nothing theoretical in their composition, but were the ripe expression reached through years of actual shipping experience and that the proposed specifications are oppressive in the extreme.

The cooper welcomes a standard. It is a decided asset to the barrel manufacturer when he receives an order for oil containers to know exactly what stock must go into the package to conform with the legal specification. This means that it will be impossible for an oil interest to shade the cost of his barrel to meet competition by purchasing a weak and insecure container. He must take the standard barrel as specified and the cooper will not make a package that does not comply with these rules. But the cooper wants this specification to be fair. In the barrel for oil shipments adopted by the Coopers' Association, he feels that he has provided the very best container that can be made at a price that will be equitable for all.

FAVORS INSPECTORS.

T. Johnson, of the T. Johnson Cooperage Company, Chicago, one of the largest manufacturers of oil containers, voiced his opinion that the association specifications could not be improved upon. But Mr. Johnson went further. He related where the government maintained inspectors in different lines of industry and stamped the product with the government's seal of approval when it was finished. Mr. Johnson thought it could be a very easy matter for the government to extend its supervision over the manufacture of oil wooden packages if they were thought to be such a menace to life and property, and put the "O. K." mark of approval on them after rigid examination.

There were men sitting in this convention as coopers, who have had experience in the oil trade as shippers and producers. One of these was S. C. Nancarrow, of the Gulf Cooperage Company, Texarkana, Texas. Mr. Nancarrow is a vigorous supporter of the association's specification. It was because of his prominence as a manufacturing cooper coupled with his intimate knowledge, gained at first hand of the requirements of the oil trade, that Mr. Nancarrow was placed on the committee which will present the merits of the container in their final argument. Take another look at the specifications drawn by the coopers:

The staves and heads shall be made of white oak, thoroughly kiln-dried, not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness when the barrel is finished; the hoops shall be six in number and shall be of the following width and gauges:

Head hoops not less than 1¾x17 gauge.

Quarter hoops not less than 1½x18 gauge.

Bilge hoops not less than 1¾x17 gauge.

Barrel to hold not more than 52 gallons.

FOR THICK STAVE.

Note that the stave that goes into this barrel must be ¾ of an inch when finished. That does not mean that a stave sawed to ¾ of an inch in thickness can be put into an oil barel. It means that it must have an initial thickness of more than ¾ of an inch when the barrel is set up. There is anywhere from 1-32 to 1-16 of an inch taken off in polishing the finished package and it is safe to say that these barrels will run oftener than not over the ¾-inch specification when finished.

It was the sense of the convention that the organization as a body vigorously uphold the association's specification and urge its adoption as the government standard. In furtherance of this plan, President Wellford was empowered to select a committee of prominent oil barrel manufacturers to work in conjunction with a committee from the oil men's association and the combined body make a strenuous appeal for the specification. Mr. Wellford named Henry Krug, of the A. Knabb Cooperage Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.; J. R. Kelly, (former president of the association), of the J. R. Kelly Cooperage Company, Kansas City, Kans.; T. Johnson, of the T. Johnson Cooperage Company, Chicago, and S. C. Nancarrow, of the Gulf Cooperage Company, Texarkana, Tex. These gentlemen were instructed to communicate immediately with the Oil Dealers' Association.

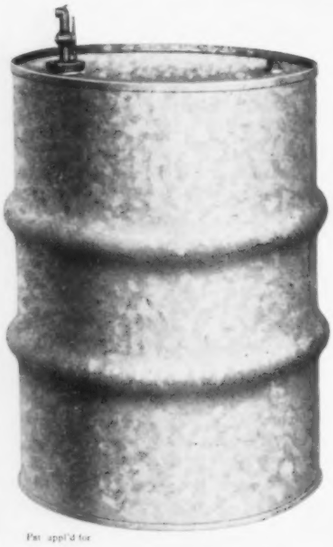
Sues the Grocer

For once a grocer has been sued for an oil "explosion."

Charles Schultz, grocer and his clerk, E. A. Smith, of Streator, Ill., have just been sued for $10,000 damages by A. O. Rebel for injuries sustained by his ten-year-old son in trying to light the kitchen fire with gasoline, and for burns sustained by the mother in putting out the fire on the boy's clothing. Both have recovered.

Rebel alleges that his son went to the grocery store with the family can and asked for kerosene and that he was given gasoline instead but without any notice of that fact. Both the grocer and his clerk maintain that the boy asked for gasoline and got gasoline.

Steel Barrels



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Galvanized

These cuts show our new "REVERSIBLE FAUCET" which cannot be injured in shipment and is easily reversed and attached for use.

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FULL PARTICULARS

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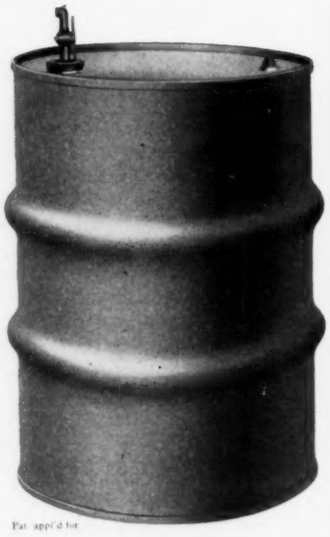
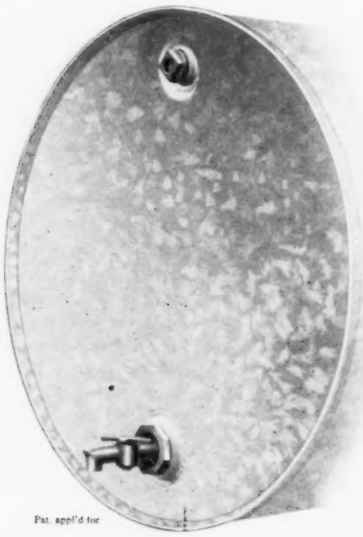


Pat. appl'd for

Black

Pat. appl'd for

Ready for Shipment



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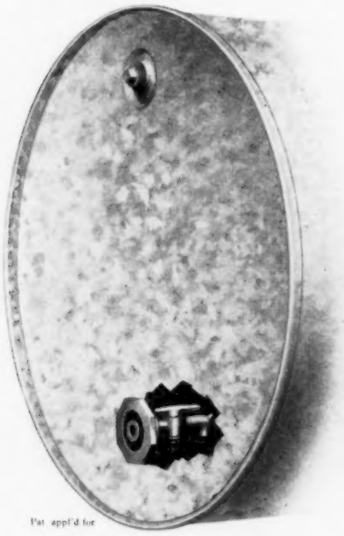
Ready for Use



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Section showing Faucet in place for shipment

We want to hear from you regarding your requirements.

We make Steel Barrels for all purposes.

The Draper Manufacturing Company

2229-2235 Ashland Road **CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Ordered to Pay Damages for Libeling Independent's Trade

(By Special Correspondent.)

HORRISONS, ARK., Aug. 6.—The Waters-Pierce Oil Company has again been assessed damages for its salesman falsely saying that a competitor's oil is not up to the state test.

B. N. Bridwell, who as agent for the Indian Refining Company lost his business because of these statements, has just been awarded damages in the sum of $1,700 in the Boone Circuit Court and the Waters-Pierce Company has again taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of Arkansas. The first verdict, six months ago, was for $800 damages, and this was reversed by the Supreme Court on a technicality and remanded for another trial.

For many years the Waters-Pierce Oil Company had done practically all the business of North Arkansas in the way of furnishing oil of all kinds, until in the early part of 1911, when B. N. Bridwell, a former merchant of Bellefonte, took the agency for the Indian Refining Company, an independent concern of Tennessee, and by reason of superior activity as a salesman and a slight difference in his favor of the prices, was fast building up a big business throughout the section. Town and country merchants were handling the independent oils pretty generally and it was being accepted and used satisfactorily by their customers.

LOSES BUSINESS.

A sudden falling off of this business led Mr. Bridwell to investigate, and he found that not only were the Waters-Pierce agents making unprecedented cuts in their prices, which were not general but confined to points where they were met by his competition, but they were representing that his oils were not of proper proof, and that the handling thereof laid the merchant liable to a fine of $500.

These reports were circulated industriously by E. C. Hodges, district agent, and Jas. Taylor and J. G. Shattuck, local agents, until very many of Mr. Bridwell's customers refused to buy from him at all. They said his oils were giving satisfaction to purchasers, but that they did not care to risk the troubles threatened by the Waters-Pierce people. Local inspections of the oils were made and they came up to the required standards, but still the merchants refused to handle them and Bridwell was practically forced out of business.

Feeling that the methods of his competitors were not only unjust but in violation of law, Bridwell sued in the Boone Circuit Court for $50,000 damages.

In the course of the first trial merchants from all parts of the section testified to the facts as above stated, and the counsel for the oil company saved some sixty-nine exceptions to the rulings of the court.

The case was reversed because the court used the words, "if honestly and in good faith made," in referring to the inspection of the oils by one of the local inspectors.

Veteran's Son Gets Technical Training to Become a Refiner

Vincent M. Ward,
A Coming Refiner of Philadelphia.

Another refiner has been launched in business. He is Vincent M. Ward (no, "Wardy" hasn't started another refinery), and one of the chief functionaries in placing the skids into the oil business was his father, Vincent B. Ward, general manager of the Indian Refining Company, New York.

Young Ward came via Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. He was graduated as a civil engineer in this year's class. His father graduated there back in 1886. The thesis for his graduation, upon which young Mr. Ward was given a prize, was on refinery construction. It's exceedingly technical, and his "dad" says it tipped him off to a number of new pointers which he is making haste to appropriate. He has also ordered the young man into the construction department of the Indian for his "summer vacation" and later will put him in a suit of overalls and start him from the bottom up in the refineries.

Young Mr. Ward specialized at school on oils, their chemistry, etc., taking that in addition to the regular engineering work which has to do with building anything from a refinery to a skyscraper. Rensselaer stands as one of the best technical schools in the country and Mr. Ward comes from it at a time when the oil business most needs scientific and well trained thought on its problems.

YOUR WANTS

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EXPERIENCED OIL Man, conversant with every phase of construction and operation of Refinery and Grease Plant, desires position as Superintendent or Manager. Best of references. Address E. M., this paper.

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WANTED—Sales manager for small refinery in Mid-Continent field, strong on lubricating oils to retail trade, and capable of handling office organization. Must be live wire. Address B. J. F., P. O. Box 744, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

WANTED—By expert treater, position with some reliable company who desires the services of an A-1 man who can treat illuminating and lubricating oils, paraffines and wax. Only the best of wages considered. For further particulars address (Treater), care National Petroleum News.

PRACTICAL MAN OPEN for position as manager of oil and grease business, or would consider offer for latest recipes solidified oils (non-fluid) with or without waste, all consistencies cup, sponge, axle greases, cutting compound and sundries for jobbers' trade. Have practical knowledge blending and compounding all classes paraffines, neutrals, animal and vegetable oils. Address Box "A" this paper.

CALIFORNIA LOOMS LARGE IN EXPORTS

Monthly Report Shows Good Conditions in Oil on the Pacific Coast

(By Special Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Aug. 5.—Customs figures show that during May the total exports of American oil to foreign countries amounted to 195,734,909 gallons, value $13,171,978, of which 16,793,523 gallons, value $449,907, came from California; this is 8.57 per cent of the total amount and 3.41 per cent of the value. Of the exports of residuum California shipped 9,221,272 gallons, value $135,277, out of 22,655,677 gallons, value $523,618, or 40.79 per cent of the amount and 25.88 per cent of the value. This California residuum was shipped as fuel to Panama and Chile.

All California's exports went to the Orient, the Pacific Coast of Spanish-America, including Panama and Canada. The state shipped to China 2,895,000 gallons of illuminants, value $123,038, or 27.84 per cent of the total American shipments to that country, and 16.68 per cent of the value thereof. To Japan the state shipped 4,441,650 gallons, value $189,880, or 63.80

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Water White Oils

per cent of the total American imports to that country and 47.06 per cent of the total value thereof. Although California shipped no oil to any other Oriental countries these exports to two countries were equal to 26.96 of the total shipments from all the United States to six Oriental countries and 17.26 per cent of the value thereof.

California's exports of lubricants, naphthas and crude were insignificant in amount in proportion to the whole.

UNNECESSARY LINE.

The Producers Transportation Company, the name under which the Union-Independent Agency combine handles the movement of its oil from the San Joaquin Valley field, has begun laying a second eight-inch pipe line paralleling its first between Port Harford and the junction of its lines from Kern county and Coalinga. This will give a capacity of about 60,000 barrels a day and is to put the company in a position to handle prospective business during 1913 and also to move all surplus oil from the fields to its recently completed storage at San Luis Obispo, where it has reservoirs for about 2,000,000 barrels still empty.

The Pacific Pipe Line Company, an English concern, announces the completion of its survey between Maricopa and Ventura and says that it expects to begin active work very soon. This company was floated by a group of Englishmen who came here originally with a view to taking over the Guaranty Pipe Line Company that has surveyed a similar route but failed to come to an understanding with the management. The two companies are involved in litigation growing out of this and have attracted considerable attention locally. Very little is known about the Pacific's backing. The Guaranty is undoubtedly making a plucky fight against the mass of litigation it has become involved in, but it has not yet made its pipe line materialize.

Foreign Fields are Failing and Oil Prices Rise Rapidly

(By Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 30.—The petroleum position in Russia which, to all intents and purposes, should be read the Caucasus, continues from the exporters' point of view, to present unsatisfactory features. From the producers' point of view, the aspect is rather pleasing.

Thus, the production of oil relatively to that of past years is not satisfactory; but what more than makes up for an admittedly serious decline in the production are the enormously high prices that are now obtained for crude oil and its derivatives, the rise in price being altogether out of proportion to the decline in production.

It is hardly worth while to repeat figures showing the regular decline in the Caucasian fields, including the disheartening reports from the lately promising fields of Grozny, where a rapid ascensional movement in the production has given place to clear decline, due in all probability, though not necessarily, only to water trouble in the western part of the field.

The only other portion of the Caucasus capable of affecting the outside world for a long time to come is Maikop, where the output of petroleum is barely more than progressive, after many bore holes have been put down, and numerous gushers have been set free, some to be plugged till the oil can be delivered conveniently, whilst others have simply spent themselves; and others again, had hardly enough oil to justify the title of gusher.

WHY PRICES ARE HIGH.

The causes of the rise in values have been the increased demand inland for domestic and industrial purposes. With the growing economic prosperity of Russia, lighting oil must progressively take the place of candles in the more distant parts of the country. Whilst, on the other hand, Russia being but poorly developed industrially, her first call for mechanical power is naturally on the latest equipment offered by the market. Such equipment is to be found either in electric motors or internal combustion engines. The latter appear to have got hold of the world's imagination for the moment, and oil engines have become almost a matter of prime necessity in Russian industry. This means, of course, a largely increased demand on the diminishing supplies of petroleum.

One result of the rise in price is that large corporations and government institutions, such as railway organizations are tempted to give up liquid fuel for coal. But the oil engine for purposes where only a limited power is required and where accommodation is not plentiful, has a great advantage over the steam engine, and as its convenience becomes more appreciated, and it becomes as is the case, even more generally adopted, the demand on the Russian supply of liquid fuel must keep stocks so low as to maintain a high level of value, notwithstanding the contention with some that the present price of petroleum at Baku is more due to speculation than to any other cause. Whether speculation be the immediate cause or not there are sufficient economic reasons to make it almost futile to contemplate an important export movement in this commodity unless and until fresh sources can be tapped.

If an opinion might be hazarded as to the prospects of the Caucasus, Grozny should still call for serious attention. Perhaps the lesson taught by the water invasion may prove of permanent advantage to that field, and proper care may be taken in the future to protect oil-bearing strata during drilling. For it seems strange that with such satisfactory progress over the past few years a decline in the production should synchronize with the water invasion, and be other than attributable to this unfortunate accident.

COMPANIES PROSPEROUS.

Some interesting company results are published for Roumania. The Aquila Franco Romana closes its 1911-12 working year with a net profit of 358,000 francs and makes a dividend of 5 per cent on the share capital of 6,000,000 francs. The report states that the result would have been still better if transportation in the interior of Roumania had been good. By the construction of a pipe line to Constanza a new position will be created.

So far as the London oil-share market is concerned, general conditions are, on the whole, uninteresting. Shells, Urals and Spies stocks are dealt in fairly, but the Maikop group is again easier on certain announcements of decreased production. It has been stated that there has been a very poor response to the appeal for capital for the Galician oil combine under the title of the Premier Oil & Pipe Line Co. Out of the 1,575,000 dollars of new shares offered only 320,000 has been applied for. It will be remembered that the issue of further capital was decided upon in connection with the scheme for absorbing the Amalgamated Oil & Pipe Lines of Galicia, the Central Carpathian Oil Co., the Alpha Petroleum Co. and certain producing shafts and oil territories in Galicia.

CONSUMER PAYS MORE.

It is doubtful if British shareholders in petroleum-producing companies fully realize the change for the better that has taken place in the commodity markets during the past twelve months. Petroleum product prices have advanced in this country by proportions varying from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. Motor spirit, although not proportionately so much higher, is fetching the substantially better price of 36 cents per imperial gallon, against 26

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cents per gallon twelve months ago. In the case of illuminating oil, Russian oil is now quoted 16 cents per gallon against 10 cents per gallon; American, 17 cents against 10½ cents; American water white, 19 cents against 12½ cents. Lubricating oil is from $5 to $8.75 per barrel higher. Russian lubricating is not now being offered at all, and in the home market has just been advanced by 20 copeks per pood. A striking and significant circumstance is that prices are yielding but little to the customary summer dullness. In previous years quite a smart decline was variably recorded during the summer months, but on the present occasion prices are maintained at the substantial advance recently effected.

The petroleum trade is at present passing through an acute crisis on account of the lack of available tank steamers. As a result, the rates for ocean transport are at unprecedented figures—for instance, for a 6,000 ton vessel as much as $15 per ton is paid today for transport from America to English or Continental ports. Under such conditions every one interested in the distributing trade is endeavoring to keep stocks as low as possible.

RUSSIAN OIL FALL.

The only petroleum product which has decreased in consumption in this country of late is illuminating oil, this diminution being due to the tendency to replace oil lamps with more modern forms of lighting. Even where the oil lamp is still used the oil is consumed under up-to-date conditions which, while increasing the light by the application of an incandescent mantle also greatly decreases the consumption. During the last six months there have been imported 56,000,000 gallons of illuminating oil, or a decrease of 14,000,000 gallons when the volume is compared with the quantity imported during the first half of last year. America still sends us as much as before, but the imports of Russian kerosene have droppod one-half.

Of motor spirit we have received no less than 35,000,000 gallons during the six months, and notwithstanding the great increase in price, these figures show some increase upon those for the corresponding half of last year. America has fallen behind the Dutch Indies as a source of supply. Lubricating oil liquid fuel, and gas oil (or solar oil) have all been imported in larger quantities than heretofore.

BIG COMPANIES FORMED.

London has witnessed in July the simultaneous formation of two big Russian oil corporations—one with a capital of $12,500,000 and the other with $16,050,000 capital—and this has caused a little misunderstanding in some quarters. Some people have thought that they are both the same company. The $12,500,000 company is the Russian General Oil Corporation, for which several important Russian banks stand as sponsors. The title of the $16,050,000 company has not yet been officially announced. It also has the support of several Russian banks, and a public issue of $1,140,000 $5 shares will be made by Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co. Both companies have been formed to acquire oil properties and interests, while the latter company is definitely pledged to the development of the oil industry in the Ural Caspian district.

The agitation in oil shares, which had characterized the Dutch market for weeks past, has now fully subsided. After the Shell meeting business gradually broadened, and the tendency has become favorable again, Sir Marcus Samuel's utterances having made a good impression on this side, after the reserved attitude of the Royal Dutch Company's board in connection with the Standard Oil Company's attack on the East Indian business.

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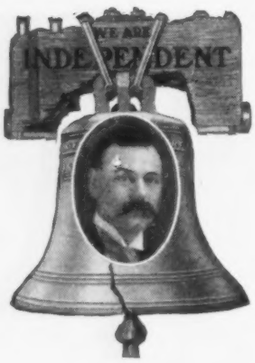
S. O. HELD BACK.

No further developments have taken place in this respect, and it is not probable than any will occur for some time to come. The Standard Oil Company's Dutch subsidiary, the American Petroleum Co., has gradually obtained various concessions in the Dutch East Indies. Some of these seem to be of value, although a considerabl time may elapse before they will be in a producing stage. The chief

fields which gave rise to the conflict—namely, the well-known Djambi fields of the Indian government—have, however, not yet been let, and it looks as if the present controversy has led the government to the decision to postpone matters for the time being. It is freely asserted that the Chamber will have to decide the matter, and this would cause a further important delay, and would practically amount to postponing the matter sine die. In the meantime the Royal Dutch-Shell combine is to profit from the high prices ruling at present and from the further development of its fields in Roumania, Egypt and elsewhere.

The price of Galician oil was raised on July 3 from 31½ kronen to 32 kronen ($8.30) per ton c. i. f. Oderberg. This is the first advance in the price of the refined article since the dissolution of the Galician Refiners' syndicate on May 1 last. When the syndicate was first formed the government, whose attention never ceased to be fixed on the interests of the consumer, as well as the producer and refiner, stipulated and, in fact, determined by law that the price for refined oil should not be advanced beyond 35 kronen per ton. The syndicate did not fail during its term of existence to advance the price to the maximum mentioned, but at the time of its dissolution it had lowered the price again to 31½ kronen, the members agreeing not to sell any further forward than the end of May, and at no lower price than 31 kronen 50 helier. There seems not the slightest sign at present of the syndicate being reconstituted though the chronic talk upon the subject in Galicia proceeds as usual.



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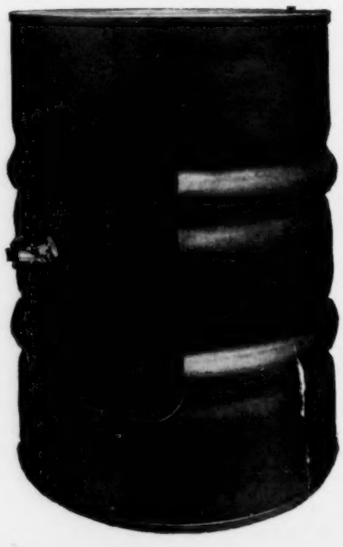

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READY FOR BIDS ON NEW OSAGE LAND

Although it is reported that Oklahoma producers may try to open the question of leases on the new Osage country, the fact that President Taft has sustained the Interior Department in turning down the applications of the Uncle Sam Oil Company et al for blanket leases and promulgated a set of regulations under which the land will be opened, is taken by many to mean that business will now have to be done under those regulations, even though they do provide for a sixth royalty.

The decision of President Taft was made public, August 8, following a hearing at which counsel for the Uncle Sam company is reported to have threatened Taft that if he didn't sign the Uncle Sam leases all its 12,000 stockholders would get at least 100 people each to vote against him this fall. The President, it is pointed out, evidently took cognizance of collusion between the Uncle Sam people and their three other chief associates on the blanket leases, when he held, as one of the reasons for turning down their appeal, that their so-called leases had not been properly advertised nor was there competition at their letting.

It's now up to the producers to make bids to the Indian agent at Pawhuska, Okla., for the land under the new regulations. Copies of these and application blanks, affidavits, etc., may be obtained from that Indian agent.

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Commerce Court May Decide Pipe Line Case Soon

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

The first complaint filed with the Court was of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company. They set forth that they are organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, with authority to explore for, mine, produce, purchase, store, sell, and transport petroleum oil, and to explore for, mine, produce, purchase, sell and transport natural gas and that it has been engaged in this business for the past ten years during which time it has accumulated a stock of crude petroleum amounting to more than 40,000,000 barrels; that they have acquired about 1,833 producing wells, with an aggregate production of approximately 11,550 barrels per day.

Under contracts which they have made from time to time with large producers of oil in the mid-continent field they are obliged to purchase approximately 70,000 barrels of crude oil per day. It also has a market for and outstanding contracts for the delivery of about 100,000 barrels of crude petroleum per day.

This, of course, necessitates the storage of vast quantities of the crude material, in order to be at all times ready to meet the demands of "an ever varying" trade, and for this purpose they have made investments of millions of dollars in tankage and pipe lines.

They set forth that their only income is derived from the sale of crude oil, either from its own wells, or which it purchases from wells owned by others, and this is, they say, dependent not only upon the "market conditions" but upon "their ability" to make sales of the crude oil which it owns.

They allege that the mid-continent oil is of such a nature that it can only be purchased in large quantities for immediate and future delivery, and in order to meet the requirements of prompt current and daily deliveries all the equipment which they possess including pipe lines, pumping stations, delivery facilities, etc., are absolutely necessary for the continuance of its own private business. Also because of its inability to deliver the oils, in their crude conditions in the exact varying conditions in which they are pumped, it would be impossible for this company to go into a common carrier business in which it is claimed it would be required to receive and deliver oil of any particular grade.

The history of this, as of all the companies in their formation and growth is of more than

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passing interest; from their formation, in 1900, under the name of the Kansas Oil & Gas Company, with a capital stock of $300,000, keeping pace with the growth in the production of oil itself from a few hundred barrels per day to the present output in the mid-continent field of more than 200,000 barrels per day, so the capital stock of the company has been increased; on May 2, 1904, by amendment to its charter it was increased from $300,000 to $2,500,000; on June 15, 1905, from $2,500,000 to $7,500,000; on June 26, 1906, to $10,000,000, and on December 11, 1907 from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

At all times, it is urged, the company has been engaged in its own private business, that it has never held itself out to be a public carrier, and its pipe lines are constructed and maintained over lands upon which it has rights of way owned and acquired by the company by purchase.

The petition reviews at length the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission calling for the investigation into pipe line matters, the hearings, and arguments, and the final order of the Commission, requiring them by September 1, to file a schedule of rates and charges for the transportation of oil, and it asserts that this it cannot do as it has never had such a system of rates and charges, that it has never transported oil other than that which it owned, that is was incorporated for this purpose, its stock sold and purchased for the same purpose, and that its stockholders have never given their consent for any divergence of the property for other than its private and personal use, and the following reasons are urged why the order of the Commission should be held to be illegal and void:

WHY IT OBJECTS.

"First: Because the Interstate Commerce Commission does not have and possess any jurisdiction or control over the pipe lines of this petitioner, or any lawful authority to make such order;

"Second: Because said order, should the same be made effective and be enforced, would impose all the burdens, liabilities, and responsibilities of a common carrier upon this petitioner without its consent, and deprive it of its property, the use and control thereof, without due process of law, and in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and

"Third: Because said order, should the same be enforced and become effective, would

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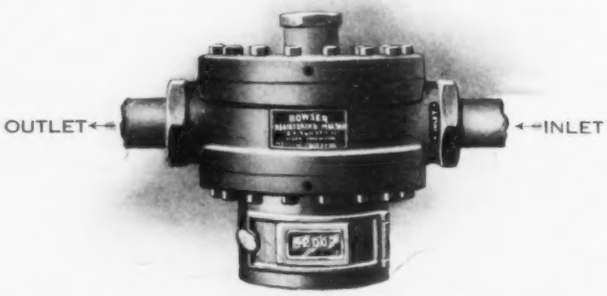

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Resolution Adopted at Annual Meeting National Petroleum Association

OCTOBER 20, 1911

"Whereas, it is brought to our notice that the lubricating oil fire test thermometers at the present time used by the oil trade, are, and always have been, inaccurate, on account of their having been standardized with thermometers which show accurate reading when the entire instrument is immersed; and,

"Whereas, in the testing of lubricating oils, a total immersion of the instrument is impracticable, the common practice being to simply have a depth of about ⅛ inch over the mercury bulb; and,

"Whereas, comparisons with the United States Government Standard at the Thermometer Bureau in Washington, the Redwood Laboratory in London and the Konigliches Materialprufungsamt of Berlin, show our so-called Standard instruments to be inaccurate and when tested at 600° F. to register about 15° low; therefore, be it

"Resolved: that we recommend to our members the adoption of correct instruments, standardized for a submersion in the Oil sufficiently to cover the mercury bulb about ⅛ inch, and that only such instruments be accepted which bear the label, or inscription indicating that they have been standardized accordingly; and be it further

"Resolved: that a copy of this resolution be sent to the manufacturers of thermometers who are supplying such instruments to the oil trade."

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render the pipe lines of your petitioner ineffective and inefficient for the purposes for which they were constructed and ever since have been used, and appropriate the same to the use of the public, to the exclusion of the use thereof by the owner, which would be a taking of the private property of your petitioner for a public use without just compensation, in violation of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

It is further urged that the enforcement of the order of the Commission would lead to the institution of suits innumerable by persons who have been instrumental in bringing about this situation and who claim to be injured by acts of the complainant and that would result in injuring and embarrassing them in the conduct of their business.

UNCLE SAM KICKS.

This was followed ten days later by the filing of the petitions of the Uncle Sam Oil Company and the Tidewater Pipe Company, Limited. They show the manner in which they were forced into the erection of their own pipe line, by reason of the fact that at the time they first engaged in business they were in competition with the Standard Oil Company, which had as its director and Vice President, H. H. Rogers, who was at the same time director of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., their only available rail route, and the result was that when they applied for rates, they were quoted a rate of 39c per barrel, and this at a time when the price of crude oil was only 35c. The other arguments in the petition are similar to those in the case cited above.

TIDE WATER'S PLEA.

There is, however, a material dissimilarity of conditions presented in the petition filed by the Tidewater Pipe Company, which was first formed in 1878, and reorganized in 1898 for a further period of 20 years. It has no charter, having recently relinquished same, is not a corporation, has no franchises, has no right of eminent domain, and all its lines have been built upon private property which it has acquired by purchase.

"Finding it necessary for the proper and economical transaction of their business," they organized the Tidewater Oil Company in 1888, with a refining capacity of the entire capacity of the pipe line at Bayonne; they claim that not only this line could not be used for the public, but it would be impracticable to construct another pipe line for the public service to their refinery as the cost of right of way would be so exorbitant as to be prohibitive. A further point of their contention is that they have constructed their lines only for the transportation of sweet or non-sulphurous oil, and that if it were to be turned over to the public for the transportation of sour or sulphurous oil it would mean the contamination of the sweet oil and would subject them to irreparable loss and damage.

The fourth petition filed was that of the Ohio Oil Company incorporated in 1887, since which time they have constantly been engaged in producing and purchasing crude oil in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. They own the pipe line which they constructed across those three states. They also lease a line running from Negley, Ohio, to Centerbridge, Pa., which they use for the transportation of their own crude oil; no portion of these lines, whether owned or leased, has ever been offered to or used by other parties, nor have they ever established any tariff, rates, or changes of any description for the transportation of oil or other commodity through their pipe lines.

WHAT THE S. O. SAYS.

The two Standard Oil Company petitions were filed on the same day. The New Jersey petition sets forth that the original company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1870; that it was and is a private business corporation; that the various properties acquired or built were all held for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and its stockholders. In 1881 it acquired by purchase private rights of way from Unionville, N. Y., to Bayonne, N. J., and in the latter part of that year it was transferred to the National Transit Company, organized under a special charter in April of that year, for the special purpose of taking over some of the pipe lines belonging to the Standard; the Transit Company has always been a common carrier under the laws of Pennsylvania. The line from Unionville to Bayonne was put in operation by the Transit Company in 1882 and was operated by it until May, 1894, when it was transferred to the New York Transit Company, which, at the same time, acquired the lines then existing within the State of New York and belonging to the National Transit Company. The line was later operated by the

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Standard Oil Company, and while it is admitted that these two lines were incorporated as common carriers within the states of New York and Pennsylvania, so far as the lines in New Jersey are concerned, it is claimed that there has never been any public pipe line statute in that state and that a common carrier pipe line organization is wholly unknown to the law of that state. Since August, 1906, the lines in New Jersey and Maryland have been owned and operated exclusively by the Standard Company for its own private business and that they have not either piped or transported or permitted to be so done the oils of any other company or organization.

It is alleged that the enforcement of the commission's order would mean a substantial readjustment and rearrangement of the petitioner's business, and that pending such, the petitioner would be subjected to embarrassment and serious loss; that to compel it to transport the oil of other widely different grades and gravities would mean the production of a large amount of contamination and a resulting substantial depreciation in the quality and value of the oil belonging to it.

The complaint of the Louisiana Company is materially the same, except as to its manner of incorporation and the acquirement of its properties. All the pipe line and plants of the company are located within the State of Louisiana and are all used exclusively for its own service, and no system of rates or changes for the work has ever been established. They also very strongly urge the facts that not only have they not sufficient facilities to serve other companies, but they lay special emphasis upon the feature of the resultant contamination which would be brought about by the mixture of oils which would follow such opening up of the service to other operators with varying grades of oil.

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Morris Field Has July's Record Breaking Well

Increased to 100 Barrels per hour and Stirs up New Interest in Oklahoma Situation.

THE NEWS
Mid-Continent Bureau,
Tulsa, Okla., August 9.

July in the Mid-Continent field, although a very busy month, seemed quiet compared to the hectic record of June. By contrast the development for July seemed very tame and quiet.

Not that July was a failure or anywhere near a failure, nor were completions at a standstill. Far from such was the case. There was much development and many good wells were brought in, but no great spectacular, glittering producers such as marked our last report. Taken as a whole, however, there was a falling off in field operations, both in completions and in wells drilling. This is no doubt largely due to the fact that summer is upon us and all business has naturally slowed down somewhat. The cool summer resorts of the north and east are getting in their fine work and the oil business in consequence is more or less quiet.

July saw another two cent raise in the price of oil, Oklahoma and Kansas at last reaching the seventy cent mark. This advance had been anticipated for some time, so it did not cause any great flurry or sensation among the producers although, of course, it was very welcome and will have a most favorable effect on development work and will stimulate operators to further efforts in their search for crude.

To the Texas Company belongs the honor for this advance, as they took the initiative in posting it and for almost twenty-four hours had the distinction of leading the market. The other pipe lines quickly met the raise.

All of this is very encouraging, but there is a feeling prevalent that in view of the continued heavy drafts on stocks and a production which is barely holding its own, that the price is destined to go still higher before the snow flies.

KANSAS IS GETTING INTERESTING.

The new Kansas development continues to prove of great interest. Last month when Denman Bros. brought in their big producer near Sedan, it again attracted interest to a field where development work has been at a standstill for years, a district which had long been regarded as irrevocably dead as far as future oil development. As a result of Denman's strike there is a marked display of activity all along the Kansas line. At the present price of oil wells of small production, which were completely ignored in years past, can now be operated at a profit.

At Altoona a well drilled for gas on the W. C. Hamblin farm turned out an oil well at a depth of 1,000 feet, with 100 bbls. initial production.

North and west of Cherryvale the Edgar Zinc Company brought in two oil wells while drilling for gas for their smelters. These wells have about 100 bbls. initial production. A great deal of new work will be undertaken in the surrounding country as a result of these. Kansas is picking up and is making an earnest bid to again be considered a real oil country.

SHALLOW SAND HAS FAIR COMPLETIONS.

South of the Kansas line in the Oklahoma shallow sands fields, Nowata, Delaware-Childers, Adair, Coody's Bluff-Alluwe, there is steady progress in development and a fair number of completions, but nothing very startling stands out as a result of the month's operations. Most of the completions have been in well proven territory and none of the wells brought in are of the large and showy nature so much appreciated by us publicists. The western extension of the Delaware pool still refuses to extend any farther and all attempts in that direction seem to be definitely abandoned.

Southwest of Nowata the Link Oil Company completed their No. 2 well in section 1-25-14 with better than 200 bbls. initial production. This is one of the best wells brought in in shallow sand territory for some months and shows up even better than the same company's No. 1 well on the same lease. The Link Oil Company seem to have struck a very prolific pool in this section. The Belmont Oil Company completed their No. 2 well in section 36-26-14, which is good for 200 bbls. Other good wells have been brought in in these two sections and the results of further drilling will be awaited with interest. The shallow sand is looked on with more favor at the present time than it has been in the past owing to the cheapness of drilling and the price of oil which enables small wells to be profitable, where a few years ago they could not be operated.

In the Copan, Dewey, Bartlesville district there is more than the customary amount of drilling in progress and completions have been numerous the past month. The new wells are all comparatively small, none of them being of sufficient size to cause a break in the market.

BIRD CREEK HAS ONE FOR 250 BBLS.

Bird Creek, which for several months led the procession and held the center of the stage in activity and interest, has taken a slump. Bird Creek is not yet a corpse or anywhere near a corpse as an oil field, there is still much work in progress there and a fair number of completions are recorded. The record of completions and wells drilling in July show a falling off from the June work. The work for July brought no marked extension of the field and it seems that the limits are pretty well established so that future work will be proven territory.

The Britton-Johnson Oil Company brought in the banner well for the month in this district. This is well No. 6 on the Keith farm, in section 17-21-13, and made 250 bbls. natural the first few days after drilling in.

CLEVELAND IS BUSIEST OF THEM ALL.

Cleveland still continues very active and there is probably more work in progress there than in any other of the Oklahoma fields. It is easily the one busy spot on the oil map and will no doubt remain so for some time to come. There are over twenty wells drilling in addition to a large number of rigs up and locations made.

The big Milliken well, which we reported last month, still holds first place among the completions in this field as well as being the blue ribbon well for the year. This well, which made over three hundred bbls. per hour the first twenty-four hours after the shot, is still making about 2,000 bbls. per day after three weeks, and seems to be holding very steady at the present figure. The Helmick Oil Company's big well on the Helmick farm, a close second to the Milliken well and a good headliner in itself, is also holding up mighty good and exhibiting excellent staying qualities.

The completion and records this month can show nothing to equal these wells, but some mighty nice wells were added to Cleveland's score with very few dry holes to discourage the operators.

CUSHING'S FIRST WILL BE DEEPENED.

The month's work has brought forth nothing of great interest at Cushing. Drilling operations in the field proceed steadily but completions are few and far between. Drilling for "ile" in the Cushing field is no mere summer pastime for children, but a man's size job, requiring quite a bit of patience and persistence. The sand is found at a greater depth than in any other Oklahoma field, and the downward journey is much beset with difficulties and setbacks caused by water and the nature of the formations encountered. Operators in this field certainly deserve to see their efforts rewarded with good wells when it takes sixty or ninety days of steady expensive work to puncture the oil sand.

Slick & Jones deepened their well on

the Ollie London farm in section 5-17-7 and spurred up its production from 160 bbls. a day to better than 300 bbls. It is probable that the original Slick & Jones well in section 32-18-7, the papa of the Cushing field, will soon be deepened in the hopes that the treatment will cause it to become a little more energetic as a producer.

The Slick & Shaffer well, on the S. Jones farm in section 31-18-7 west of the discovery well, came in small, much to the disappointment of its owners, it making only about 50 bbls.

This is the only recent completion in the Cushing field, but several other wells are down close to the sand, and will probably be completed in the course of the next week or so, then we hope that the story of Cushing will have to be told in red headlines.

PONCA CITY HAS NEW SHALLOW SAND.

At Ponca City the interest centers in the shallow sand found some weeks ago by the Laclede Oil Company. The shallow sand was found by the Devonian Oil Company in their No. 4 well on the Alberta Foureyes farm, in section 4-25-2. The sand is at the same depth as in the Laclede well, 900 feet. The Devonian well started off good and made about 500 bbls.

Gunsburg and Forman have deepened their deep sand well, No. 3, on the Mollie Miller farm in section 9-25-2, twice and have obtained a very gratifying response each time. No. 4 on the same farm has been completed and is making about 60 bbls. per day, and is reported to be only a foot in the sand.

The activity at Ponca City and the new production added there has forced the Prairie Oil & Gas Company to increase its tankage facilities at that point by the erection of a second 35,000 bbl. tank. It is expected that with this additional tankage the Ponca City production can be taken care of till the pipe line now under construction is finished. At present the output of the field is being handled by rail, the refinery at Oklahoma City taking a large part of the production.

600 BBL. WELL SOUTH OF TULSA.

South of Tulsa and east of the Glenn Pool, the Sparks Oil Company completed No. 2 on the C. Crosby farm in section 17-17-13. This is one of the big wells of the summer and takes its proper place among the other headliners. It is still making better than 600 bbls. a day, although it was completed over two weeks ago and has never been subjected to the glycerine treatment.

Other completions in the fields adjacent to Tulsa on the south, Jenks, Hamilton Switch, etc., have not been noteworthy, although several good gassers have been brought in and it seems probable that an extensive gas field will be developed when the demand is sufficient.

MORRIS LEADS WITH 2,400 BBL. WELL.

Down in the Morris field is found the blue ribbon well of the month's completions. Cleveland, Ponca City and Cushing have nothing on Morris when it comes to pulling off the spectacular. The particular brilliant star in the Morris galaxy is the Sterling Oil Company's recent completion on the Manuel farm in section 22-13-14. This well came in at about 400 bbls. and it was later deepened and the flow increased to 40 bbls. per hour. It was again deepened and its production was still further increased to 100 bbls. per hour with no present indications of its faltering.

Another good well in the field is the recent completion of L. S. Skelton on the Johnson farm in section 16-13-14. This started off at 60 bbls. per hour.

Several good gassers were completed in the Morris field and the surrounding country will be amply supplied with gas for some time.

OKMULGEE TOO KEEPS GOOD PACE.

The Schulter district furnishes several notable completions to the record and in conjunction with the efforts of the Morris field makes Okmulgee county a very prominent factor in the oil development.

On the McGilbray farm in section 22-13-12, the Okla Oil Company and the Jane Oil Company, in partnership, completed a well which started off at 60 bbls. per hour, but which has since declined to about 30 bbls. per hour.

The Deep Fork Oil Company completed a well on the Grimes farm in section 35-12-13, which made 400 bbls. the first few days. Smith and Swan's big well brought in over a month ago is still holding up remarkably well and at present is making 400 bbls. per day.

Wildcatting is still the order of the day and many efforts are being made to extend the producing area. Probably the wildcat well which has attracted the most attention recently was drilled by Kirkwood and Levy near Broken Arrow in section 9-18-16. The progress on this well was watched with great interest, but producers refused to wax very enthusiastic or go very crazy over the prospect, as in the opinion of the wise ones that section of the country is not very promising and it is not taken seriously. At first the Kirkwood and Levy well was reported to be a dry hole, but this proved to be a false alarm, the well flowing natural about 25 bbls. a day. It is in a shallow sand, the reported depth being 628 feet and the pay sand 22 feet thick. The second well drilled by the same people in the section is reported to be a dry hole, the sand found in the first well being missed entirely. If this is true, it will indicate that the sand is of very local nature and will not warrant any extensive development in the field.

All over Oklahoma wildcats are in process of drilling or in the promotion stage and before the year is out the producing area may be greatly enlarged. Chandler, in Lincoln county, is to have a deep test just north of town, the contractors agreeing o go down to 3,000 feet for $10,000. Nothing has been heard about the progress of the test wells drilling down in Coal county. Hobart, in southwest Oklahoma, is to have an extensive test, six wells being contracted for. A heavy black oil was found at a shallow depth at Hobart a few years ago, but never in paying quantities.

What Sized Tools Will be Used in Bradford's Deep Well

(By Special Correspondent.)

BRADFORD, PA., Aug. 5.—The Bradford Deep Well Company, a corporation organized by Bradford and other oil men to drill a 5,000 foot well in search of a deeper sand, has the rig up and drilling is to commence on the first well within a few days. The first test will be made on the property of the Lawry Oil Company at Derrick City, which is the old Wilcox farm, developed in the early days by David Kirk and "Andy" Congdon. The test is located 250 feet south of the old "Bob" Young well. Old time oil men will remember this location. The committee appointed by the company to select a suitable location looked around for a considerable time before deciding on this, the purpose being to try and avoid the large 16-inch drive pipe necessary on the flats.

The drilling outfit is similar to those used in the Gordon sand development in West Virginia, everything being heavier and stronger than the drilling tools used in this part of the country.

The temper screw weighs 641 pounds. It has a 2¼-inch screw and reins of 2½x1⅛ inches. Compared with the temper screws used in the northern field this one is a giant. The 13-inch bits weigh about 900 pounds each and will have taper pins of 3¼x4¼ inches. The rope socket is built for a 2 1-3 inch Manila cable and is proportioned along the same lines as the other tools. There are two 10-inch bits, each weighing 800 pounds and two 8-inch bits weighing 600 pounds each. A 16-inch spudding bit will be used in starting the hole. The 5-inch auger stem is 36 feet long and there is a 4½-inch stem 40 feet in length and one of 4½ inches in diameter, and 36 feet long. There are also bailers for the 14, 10, 8 and 6⅝ inch casing. The drilling tools are so heavy that cranes are used in place of the derrick to facilitate the handling. The derrick is constructed of extra heavy timber and lumber and will have a double tug pulley and double bull wheels.

The first 2,000 feet will probably be drilled with a common Manila cable and a wire line used below that depth. The derrick is 82 feet high with 22-foot base. The ordinary

McKean county drilling rig is 72 feet high and 20-foot base. Two engines of 35 horsepower will develop the motive power for drilling and bailing. Two 40 horsepower boilers will be used. The hole will be started at 13 inches and reduced to 10 inches after the conductor is placed. Four hundred feet will be drilled at 10 inches to shut off the fresh water and an 8-inch hole down 1,200 feet, this being the bottom of the third or Bradford sand; 4,200 feet will be drilled at 6¼ inches and any depth below that will be decreased accordingly.

J. O. Cappeau, of Pittsburg, and one of the widely known oil men of Pennsylvania, recently visited McKean county friends. Mr. Cappeau was a partner with Joe Craig, these gentlemen controlling and drilling in the first oil well on the McDade lease at Jo Jo in the fall of 1885.

This is a busy season in the Sartwell oil field of the Bradford district. There are at present ten wells being drilled in the limited territory constituting the district. The Emery Pipe Line Company, of Bradford, in view of the prospects for increased business from this source, has just constructed a new 1,000-barrel tank at their station at Sartwell. Most of the wells drilled the present summer have been good producers and at the present satisfactory price of Pennsylvania crude, there is every reason to believe that there will be continued activity in that section.

Charles Ricker, of Fillmore, N. Y., was a recent visitor in Bradford. Mr. Ricker has been a resident of Allegany County, N. Y., since boyhood and for years was actively interested in the politics of that county. He is now engaged in the oil business in Warren county. Mr. Ricker was one of the men who was active in drilling operations in the Short Tract field a few years ago. Short Tract was one of the promising recent developments in Allegany county but the wells were "flashy" and in the end failed to pay dividends. Oil was found in a gray sand at a depth of 600 feet and many of the wells started out with a production of 40 barrels a day. There was but little gas in the oil producing sand and in a very short time the wells blew up and went to pumping salt water in copious quantities. The few operators who were engaged in developing the Short Tract pool became discouraged and abandoned the idea of ever being fortunate enough to get the oil that was supposed to be underlying the surface in that locality. It is possible that some of the wells there will be "resurrected" in the near future as the oil is of a high grade, much resembling that of the Tiona field.

The monthly report of oil operations in the Bradford field showed much activity, especially in rigs and drilling wells.

What the Wild Catters are Doing in North Texas

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—

Young County.

C. P. Company's No. 1 King, in the A. Robash survey, 3½ miles southwest of Garbey No. 1, spudding.

Producers Oil Company No. 1 Arnold, W. C. Hozier survey, abandoned at 2,100.

Montague County.

The Charles Denny well at Nocona, that has been shut down for the past sixty days, is drilling at a depth of 500 feet.

Jack County.

In this county there is considerable work under consideration. In addition to the shallow wells that are being drilled in the neighborhood of Jacksboro there is one deep one started, and a deep one started near Jermyn. The latter well has set its twelve and one-half casing last week at a depth of 500 feet. This well is owned by Summers and Mathews.

Prospective Work in Southeast Clay County.

"Doc" Stewart and his associates have under prospect the drilling of a well on their holdings in southwest Clay county. This will be an important test, as it is the one section in the Northwest that has been left out of development. This well will be located near the Jack county line.

Ford County.

Price and Robbins well is 2,000 feet deep.

Dickens County.

Swenson Brothers Land Company, 2½ miles from Spur, struck an artesian water at 3,100 feet.

Archer County.

C. P. Company's No. 1 Andrews is pumping five barrels per day. We think that they are wasting money on this well by using two-inch tubing. They could pull this out and use either macarona or sphagetta for their tubing. But it "taint ourn."

Anderson.

W. L. Russel No. 1 shut down at 700 feet.

W. L. Russel No. 1 Bern drilling at 900 feet.

Pure Oil Company's Colemean No. 1 1,800 feet; this well is located near Scotland.

Head and Henry Oil Company, Scott No. 1, shut down at 600 feet.

C. P. Company's Nos. 2 and 3, Bob Andrews; material on the ground for rigs.

C. P. Company's No. 1, Bob Andrews, drilling at 1,550.

C. P. Company's No. 1, Keller, drilling at 1,475 feet.

C. P. Company's Harmason No. 1 drilling at 1,480 feet.

C. P. Company's No. 2, Harmason, is a rig.

Producers Oil Company's No. 1, Cowan, shut down at 1,175.

Sun Company's well on the Wilson ranch is rigged up waiting for fuel.

Greyson County.

The well at Sherman is reported to be 2,100 feet.

Shackleford County.

The Texas Company No. 1 Brewster (University survey), No. 7, is shut down at 2,800 feet.

The Texas Company Nail Ranch is 2,700 feet.

The Texas Company No. 1 Elliot, located in the northwest corner of University Survey No. 1, is 800 feet.

The Corsicana Petroleum Company No. 1 Weddington, S. P. Survey No. 65, is abandoned at 2,800 feet.

The Lone Star Gas Company Bullock survey No. 1 is fishing at 1,000 feet.

The Lone Star Gas Company No. 1 Terry, Lunatic Asylum survey, is a location.

Miller et al No. Craddington (J. E. Michamps survey), seven miles southwest of Breckenridge, is 1,000 feet.

Wichita County.

The Nortex Oil Company, near Wichita Falls, Texas, will be abandoned at 2,160 feet. In the last report this well was to be drilled 3,000 feet, but they had some trouble and have decided to quit.

Buffalo Oil Company, two miles southwest of Iowa Park, has set their ten inch casing at 500 feet.

J. K. Staples and others have been shut down at 600 feet waiting for repairs on a boiler.

The Overby wells at Iowa Park have all been abandoned at a depth of 500 feet.

McCalister et al have abandoned three holes southwest of Iowa Park at a depth of 600 feet.

J. A. Kemp and others are moving a rig northeast of Wichita Falls about four miles. Mr. Kemp is the live wire of this community, and has for the past year been playing in great luck, and having reaped the harvest of coin, he is still heart and soul interested in the development of Wichita Falls. And as we have stated before, all the natural resources on top or under the earth will not make a town unless they are developed. J. A. Kemp and others are not boosters; they are developers, and that is the reason that Wichita Falls is the eighth wonder of the world.

Wilbarger County.

There is only one well drilling in Wilbarger county; that is the Board of Trade well. After having a very checkered career it has at last been finished at a depth of 2,048 feet. This well carried with it a bonus from the enterprising citizens of Vernon of $3,000. For a well drilled 2,000 feet the citizens also furnished three thousand acres of land. It has been drilling since last spring and was finished Tuesday of last week. We regret that this was a failure for such enterprising gentlemen as Les K. Johnson, C. J. Farrel, T. H. Sheive and, last but not least, old Uncle Ben Gillis, who never wavered in the work of promotion of this company.

Commanche County, Okla.

Vosler and others, Talferro No. 1, southwest one-quarter section 4-1-10, eight miles east of Lawton, pulling casing at 950.

Beckett and Cuningham No. 1, Sellers, northwest one-quarter of northwest one-quarter section 12-1-11, five miles east of Lawton, is 1,400.

Commanche Oil and Gas Company's No. 1, King, center of southeast one-quarter section 31-2N-12, three miles east of Lawton, is a rig.

Bennedum and Trees Oil Company, lo-

cated in section 26-2 S range 13, is abandoned at 1,200.

Oklahoma and Electra Oil Company's No. 1, Calbaika, section 28-3-13, four and a half miles from Devol, is 1,400 feet.

Basin Oil Company's Pfefer No. 1-11, east of Devol, section 30-4-11, is shut down at 550.

Custer County, Okla.

City of Clinton No. 2 are 300 feet.

Jefferson County, Okla.

Barret Oil and Devol Company's Ryan No. 1, section 35-8-8, shut down at 350 feet.

Tillman County, Okla.

City of Granfield No. 1 location.

Goss and Morgan No. 1, Campbell, section 2-4 S. R. 2, seven miles east of Devol, is 1,900 feet.

Big Pasture Oil and Gas Company's No. 1, section 9, town. 3 S, range 15, one-half mile north of Loveland, is under-reaming at 1,300 feet. This is the well that was located on account of a doctor's son in that neighborhood, who saw a confidential map of some real oil man, and noted that the said confidential map showed lines indicating that the vein of oil ran through the Big Pasture. Up to this writing there has never been anything done in the way of ostracism to the oil man who so far forgot his obligation to the fraternity. I want to go on record that any man who is in possession of such a map that shows where the fields are should be pinched, and given six months twice a year for showing the same to the uninitiated.

Stephens County, Okla.

W. G. Skelley, Reily and Friensley No. 1, section 12-1-6, is spudding; this well is a short distance from the five million foot gas well of O'Hara, Bott & Company, who are getting ready to drill another well on the north side.

Hasford and Story have a fishing job on No. 1, Payne, section 30-1-5, at 135 feet.

Beckett and Company are getting material on the ground for a well on section 10-1-5.

There is a rig going in northwest of the original gas well by persons unknown.

This county, on account of its favorable formation, is being carefully watched by the oil men. That there will be a field opened up of considerable magnitude seems to be the unanimous opinion. If it should connect with the Wheeler field—and it has all the appearances of that at this writing—it will cover an area equal to the Glenn Pool.

Personal and Otherwise

Well, it's a cinch that I would rather be a wall-eyed oil country piker than the United States Senator from Illinois, who was heard for two hundred miles by the rattle of his tinware, on his way into oblivion.

It seems about as hard to find a really oil well in North Texas as to select a cantaloup, but if either is found all the sour disappointments are forgotten in the happiness that either gives.

What do you know about this? I went to see a man the other day by the name of Derryberry, who lived on Sandberry, with his postoffice address at Thornberry. And beg to say that his bill was due-berry, and I tried to be his huckle-berry and lease his black-berry farm, but what I got was poke-berry in the spot where I keep my mulberries—that made me go to the strawberry.

Our old friend, J. F. Hudson, was riding through the Burkburnett field the other day. He had been very active in leasing the land of the Wiley farmers. True, some were not pleased with the contract that Mr. Hudson had made in early struggle. And one of these met him and said:

"Looky here, Hudson, you get out of that auto and I'll beat the packing out of you."

Mr. Hudson, who is always a gentleman, smiled and said:

"My dear man, I regret that I cannot accept your proposition for the reason that I have a better one back here. A man there says that he will take me out of the car and beat me to death. I bid you good day, sir."

They say that music drives the evil spirits away, or so it is believed in China. I know now the reason that Bull Heydrick took part in the Salvation Army meeting in Pittsburg. By beating the bass drum he was trying to knock the devil out of it.

They have got to show me evidence that John O'Donohue pays the telephone bill for the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company.

Lew Gorham has returned from an extended trip through the East. If anything he is looking grayer and uglier than when he left here some months ago.

Antonio O'Donello, the big thing for Treat, Crawford and Treat, spent a part of the month of July in Wichita Falls.

Mr. Barnes, of the Barnes Oil Company, of Tulsa, Okla., spent a few days with us during last week. When last seen by your correspondent, his legs were the same length, so we deduced that no one pulled one of them.

Mr. J. L. Dickson, chief clerk for the Guffey Petroleum Company, and sometimes leaser and scout, took a long term lease on a hundred and forty pounds of handsome femininity, being the south part of a family living in Oklahoma, described as follows, to-wit: Being the youngest member of the family, five feet four inches long, weighing 120 pounds, hair of the richest brown, lips that are likened unto the luscious strawberry, and eyes—oh, peaches—blue as a Texas heaven, and as deep as the deep, blue sea, cheeks that would shame a red, red rose and make it look withered. A form that the fairies envy. No, he did not lease it, he bought it in fee; the consideration was the full payment of the contract, two boxes of cigars, and all the boy makes the rest of his life. We wish him joy, and trust that the touring car he is contemplating buying not be deferred too long, as he will have the inevitable "runabouts," both masculine and feminine.

P. S.—The above is the homestead and not for sale.

Well, well, look who's here! The best loved man in Shreveport, La., Mr. Sam Guy. Sam was here for a day last week looking over the North Texas field. He is what is known in Shreveport as a professional check indorser; not that Sam got a rake-off, for he did not. But he has had the distinction of endorsing a half million dollars' worth of paper. Among the checks were those of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, the Producers Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company, Brown Brothers and others too numerous to mention. This all came about by a ruling that the banks of the village made when the oil men came in to develop their great natural resources that I heard them orate so much on in their Chamber of Commerce meetings. Well, let it be known here that I was glad to grab the hand again of a real Southern gentleman, drawl and all. Come up here, Sam, and live where the bankers take a chance on even my checks.

W. J. Hildebrand, a driller working for the Finley Drilling Company, at Electra, has just undergone the painful operation of having his right eye removed. He was looking up into the derrick when pulling a casing over, and a sliver from the wire line blew into his eye. It was very sharp and penetrated his eye ball. He went to a local physician and had it removed. The instruments being dirty that the doctor used, poisoned the eye, making the operation necessary. And yet we wonder at crime.

TWO BURN TO DEATH IN A TEXAS HOTEL

(By Special Correspondent.)

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, Aug. 3.—The hemlock hotels in the oil country took their toll of two lives, July 28. Jimmy Furry, a tool dresser, and a thirty-second degree Mason, originally from Salem, W. Va., was burned to death in his room, where he had gone after coming off tower. He was working for Jno. Dyson on one of the Corsicana Petroleum Company's rigs.

The other man, Ed Parkhurst, had both hands burned off, his eyes burned out, and his body burned to crisp, but lived about eight hours after he was taken from the burning building.

Another man, Mr. Mix, was painfully but not seriously burned.

It was the Brewer hotel at Anerene and

was built for the purpose of taking care of the oil workers in the Miller district of Archer county, and was of the usual oil country style, just a straight up and down affair, and when it caught fire, which is supposed to be from explosion of a lamp, it was a pile of ashes in thirty minutes.

Ed Parkhurst's relatives cannot be found. After telegraphing all over the oil country trying to locate them, the boys were forced to bury him here, awaiting developments.

ANOTHER SALE IN THE ELECTRA TEX. FIELD

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, Aug. 3.—Benson and Little, among the first to spend their money in the eastern part of the Electra field, have sold all their interests to what is presumed to be the Dutch Company. The consideration is not known, but the property is under the new management at this writing. This property consisted of one well 1,400 feet deep and making, at our last report, 55 barrels, and a shallow sand well making 15 barrels, a total of 70 barrels, with considerable drilling yet to be done.

Benson and Little's well at Thornberry P. O., Wichita county, has been furnishing some excitement for the past two weeks. They encountered some very good looking sand at a depth of 1,880 feet, but up-to-date that was all, and while there is still hope the chances have all been eliminated except one, and that is the 1,900 level. This well is ideally located between Electra and Petrolia, and on the map and, according to development, should have been a producer. Of course, there is about thirty-five miles between Electra and Petrolia, but the Burkburnett well covered a quarter of this distance, hence the hopes and anticipations for the Thornberry well.

A message was received two weeks ago by L. C. Heydrick of a well being drilled in at Broken Arrow, Okla. Of course, no one had time to go, and then each scout sneaked out by himself to make himself safe. It was amusing when last Sunday a full half dozen Wichita Falls oil men met in the Tulsa hotel.

BURKBURNETT WELL STILL MAKES 100 BARRELS PER

(By Special Correspondent.)

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, Aug. 1.—There has been nothing new from the Burkburnett well, other than it is making between 75 and 100 barrels per day. The desirable leases have all been picked up and there is very little left.

W. O. McBride came out and took the remaining 80 acres of the Chenault land one mile southeast of the well. The lease was written for one dollar consideration; sometimes this means one dollar and sometimes it means up to five thousand dollars. And a well must be started within thirty days, and upon completion there must be another well started in a reasonable length of time, or a forfeiture of the lease. That is all right as far as it goes, but for a well producing over fifty barrels Mr. McBride been leased on a year to complete, and will agrees to pay one-sixth royalty. Here is where he established a precedent and it will cost him something before he is through. Wells in this particular field cost to drill them somewhere about $12,000, and in the vernacular of the fraternity, a one-sixth royalty "is going some." It also makes, practically speaking, a wild cat well, as all other lands in that particular place have naturally wait for the pioneer. Well, if that merry old goddess is still hovering over him, he may win.

There are to be five wells started at once. The C. P. Co. has three and are getting the material on the ground; McBride one, and the J. M. Guffey Petroleum has got to start one. These will all be in operation within the month.

After the terrible storm of excitement everything is now quiet on Red River.

Wells Drilling at Electra, Texas

Putnam 17	Corsicana Pet. Co.	1845	
Putnam 26	Corsicana Pet. Co.	50	
Putnam 27	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Rig.	
Putnam 14	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Loc.	
Brown & Cross 9	Corsicana Pet. Co.	1760	
Brown & Cross 11	Corsicana Pet. Co.	1840	
Brown & Cross 12	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Rig.	
Brown & Cross 13	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Loc.	
R. R. Allen 5	Corsicana Pet. Co.	1425	
R. R. Allen 6	Corsicana Pet. Co.	1160	
R. R. Allen 8	Corsicana Pet. Co.	750	
R. R. Allen 9	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Rig.	
Brewer 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Loc.	
Brewer 3	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Rig.	
Brewer 5	Corsicana Pet. Co.	750	Fishing
Allen 20	Corsicana Pet. Co.	860	Abandoned.
Allen 21	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Loc.	
Allen 22	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Rig.	
Allen 23	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Rig.	
Allen 24	Corsicana Pet. Co.	Loc.	
Palmer-Sheldon 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.	1425	
Honaker 6	Corsicana Pet. Co.	600	
Warner 1	Corsicana Pet. Co.	700	
Waggoner 6	Producers' Oil Co.	1948	Dry.
Waggoner 10	Producers' Oil Co.	1982	Shut down.
Waggoner 19	Producers' Oil Co.	1777	
Waggoner 21	Producers' Oil Co.	1110	
Waggoner 22	Producers' Oil Co.	1240	
Waggoner 23	Producers' Oil Co.	1360	
Waggoner 24	Producers' Oil Co.	1365	
Waggoner 25	Producers' Oil Co.	1065	
Stringer 27	Producers' Oil Co.	1337	
Stringer 36	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Stringer 37	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Stringer 38	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Stringer 6	Producers' Oil Co.	Rigging up to go deep.	
McBurney 4	Producers' Oil Co.	2015	
McBurney 7	Producers' Oil Co.	880	
Skinner 7	Producers' Oil Co.	1920	
Skinner 8	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Skinner 9	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Skinner 10	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Skinner 11	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Bickley 3	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Allen 9	Producers' Oil Co.	1093	
Allen 11	Producers' Oil Co.	1565	
Allen 18	Producers' Oil Co.	1508	
Allen 20	Producers' Oil Co.	500	Fishing.
Allen 21	Producers' Oil Co.	Rig.	
Bywaters (Lease No. 2) 5	Producers' Oil Co.	Dry, 2 sands, 1996.	
Bywaters (Lease No. 2) 6	Producers' Oil Co.	740	
Bywaters (Lease No. 2) 8	Producers' Oil Co.	945	
Bywaters (Lease No. 2) 9	Producers' Oil Co.	850	
Rodgers 1	Producers' Oil Co.	2875	Shut down.
Burnett 1	Red River Oil Co.	1265	
Woodruff 1	Baker & Ralston	875	
Reis 1	Pure Oil Co.	1760	Shut down.
Skelly 4	Five Rivers Oil Co.	1060	
Woodruff 2	Five Rivers Oil Co.	1100	Shut down.
Allingham 1	Deering & Sons	1400	
Allen 1	Deering & Sons	1680	
Woodruff & Cohn 1	W. C. McBride	1120	
Sheldon 3	W. C. McBride	1980	Shut down, dry.
Skelly 3	Waxahachie Oil Co.	600	
Dale & Badgett 2	Dale & Badgett	975	Sand, casing leak.
She'don 1	Western Oil Co.	2020	Shut down, dry.
Eads 1	Western Oil Co.	1420	
Skelly 1	Cook Oil Co.	900	
Prince 1	Prince Oil Co.	Rig.	
G. L. Woodward 3	G. L. Woodward	475	
Jennings 1	Reed & Lawson	1375	
Michner 1	Electra O. G. Co.	350	
Marriott 1	Owen & Wilson	800	
Fisher 1	J. E. Fisher	450	
Douglass 1	S. E. Bell	Rig.	
Johnson 3	Johnson Oil Co.	650	

Pipe Line Paymaster Keeps Office in Rear of Saloon

Heat radiated from the arid fields of Texas. The great worm-like pipe was contorted and twisted by its own expansion. Fifty men wrestled with the artery through which will go oil to the Gulf and dollars to well-filled pockets.

It was the work of men hardened to the desert sun. Yet some who handled the searing tongs showed signs of exhaustion. The boss appeared. One tottering man was singled out and discharged.

His shoes had seen better days; his clothes were too ragged for even a tramp; he smelled of sweat and dirt; his face was hardened from a losing conflict with the world. He swayed in the blistering and stifling heat.

A time check was handed him, payable at Wichita Falls, Texas, twenty-five miles away.

That check represented all this derelict's assets. His only friends were still sweating in the ditch, for similar checks of the future, likewise payable twenty-five miles away.

Two ways offered to Wichita Falls and his few dollars; one to "jump" a dusty freight and take chances of being "pulled;" the other to walk, wear away the few shreds of leather on his feet, burn them on the hot sands and probably get sun-struck.

He broke the law and "jumped" a train.

At Wichita Falls an officer of the law caught him as he alighted.

He was such a sorry looking object that even Mayor Bell, a man of the generous West, did not first believe his tale. The time check was produced and the pipe line's paymaster sought.

The pipe liner's tale was true. He was discharged by the mayor.

The hardship of this pipe liner and the methods of his company were printed in the Wichita Falls Daily Times and the oil men aroused to angry condemnation.

Has that pipe line company yet changed to humane treatment of its employes?

* * * * * *

In the rear of Bennett & Hardy's saloon, Wichita Falls, Texas, the Magnolia Petroleum Company—owned by the same Standard Oil men who are prominent before the world as philanthropists—pays its pipe line employes.

To the paymaster, J. W. McMillan, lounging in the cool shade of his corner in this saloon, come the men who have labored weeks on the hot prairie, their throats caked with dust and perspiration running from every pore. As they wait in turn to cash their checks, others more fortunate, in that they have cash in their pockets, march to the bar, have great tubs of the cooling liquid drawn and slowly quaff it with sighs of relief.

And still "Mac" fusses with the pay checks and the poor devils from the torrid outside steam as they wait in line.

It's enough to tempt the head of the Prohibition ticket.

Who profits by the arrangement? Bennett & Hardy get the first crack at the pay roll envelopes. The Magnolia Petroleum Company saves office rent. What other profits there may be and to whom we don't know.

The Magnolia has aspired to better things.

If the Magnolia approves of this method, and I do not believe that they do, they will lose the friendly feeling that they have been so long establishing in this section.

I feel sure that if this was known to either of the Stewarts who are in charge, they would tie the tinware on the culprit and send him down the pike.

While as oil men we cannot defend this; in fact, we deplore it, it is such as this paymaster that makes the life of the oil man so hard. We feel and know that this will be sufficient notice to make a change in the office of the paymaster of the Magnolia Petroleum Company from the rear end of a saloon to a more respectable locality.

Bill Skelly Who Romps Away With a Roll From Every Field

Bill was born in Erie, Pa., June 10, 1878. When he was old enough to look over the turquois waters of Put-in-Bay, the memorable words of that grand old sailor came spontaneously to his lips, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

When Bill, in his youth, listened to the sweet song of the waves, as they rippled pleasantly and harmoniously, or watched them when in anger they beat their white capped heads against the jagged shore, it was then that he buttoned up his hickory shirt one notch higher and said in childish bravado, "I shall meet the world and it will be mine." Born overlooking such a historical spot, where our venerated Perry licked the stuffing out of the John Bulls, it is little wonder that, in his early life, he was full of that patriotic zeal that does so much toward making the right kind of American citizenship. Hence when he accepted a position with the Oil Well Supply Company at Oil City (the cradle of the oil industry), Bill went into this work with the

W. G. Skelly, Oil Producer, Wichita Falls, Texas.

same spirit that has characterized his after years. (This was in 1894.) By 1898 he had been creeping up the ladder until he now has an order book and is looking after the wants of the customers, prospective and otherwise.

GOES TO CUBA.

In 1898 Cuba was bleeding from her thousand wounds. The cartoonist of America had drawn her with emaciated form, and arms extended in supplication to her big brother, the American Republic. The picture was indelibly impressed on the mind of W. G. Skelly, and when that atrocious act of blowing up the Maine had been heralded all over the United States, Bill, with his usual impetuosity, threw his order book into his desk, the handful of fittings into the bins and offered up his young life as a living sacrifice to his country. He served through this war in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was promoted to field messenger under General Nelson. This regiment was made up exclusively of oil country men, and was famous for its individuality, being able to take care of itself under all kinds of discomforts, and showing that the training in the oil fields prepares one for any kind of life that they may encounter. His regiment as well as himself served the country with distinction and honor, and Bill now points with pride to his clean sheepskin without the stain of reprimand.

He came to the West in his choice of duties and for a few years bore the kicks and complaints of the citizens of Marion, Gas City and Jonesboro, Indiana, having charge of the Citizens' Natural Gas Company, that furnished the gas to the above named towns.

LANDS SANDOVAL.

It has been ever thus—the man with more than one talent will not stay in the service of any company in the oil region. He started for himself in the Hoosier State, and then came down to Robinson among the "Scissor Bills." It did not break very well with him in the Egyptian fields. But when he landed Sandoval his boyish statement about meeting the world and winning came very near being true. For his property was the best in the Centralia or Sandoval fields. He also took a fall out of the Carlisle field and romped away with a roll. But he wanted room to expand and Texas, with her great boundaries, appealed to him. Here is the place to expand! said Bill, and immediately, or within six months after his arrival here, took for his hard labor about $90,000 from the till of the Lone Star Gas Company, and in the transaction reserved all the oil underlying all the leases disposed of. Some of the boys criticized him on this, as a hold up. But when you know him as I know him, you will understand that never has a more generous, a larger hearted, a better natured man ever stepped into the oil country, which is full of this class of men. And when a man plays into a game $25,000, he is entitled to take as his winnings at least the percentage that is always against him.

When it comes to playing this great game in life, there are not many who will play it as fast or take as long chances. There are none who are more willing to lay their shekels on the board and watch the turn of the wheel with more patience, and should it turn white when he has played red, well, he just smiles and digs again. He never asks a favor in the game, but is particularly sharp in seeing the cards are not stacked, or the dice loaded, and woe to the man who tries to slip a "foney" number in on him.

Exchange National Bank of Tulsa

Capital and Surplus $200,000

Corner Main and Second Streets **TULSA, OKLAHOMA**

OFFICERS
P. J. WHITE, President
D. F. CONNELLY, Vice-Pres.
H. F. SINCLAIR, Vice-Pres.
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D. F. Connelly — R. S. Litchfield
R. M. McFarland — M. Hughes
H. F. Sinclair — F. B. Ufer
Thos. White — Jno. A. Bell, Jr.

Politically he is a Roosevelt man, and this is known from Red River to the Gulf of Mexico, for when it comes to a political argument Bill is not tongue tied by a long shot. At present he is engaged in bringing the eastern part of Stephens county, Oklahoma, before the public as an oil center, and here's betting that he does, and wishing him luck.

EXPLAIN OIL TAXES

Ohio Commissioners Say They Show Producers They are Right

(By Special Correspondent.)

COLUMBUS, O., Aug 8.—It is the understanding of the Ohio Tax Commission that its instructions to auditors to assess Ohio oil wells on a production basis are being carried out. The work is up to county auditors, who do not make reports on progress to the commission.

An absence of complaint and a tendency on the part of oil operators, with whom the commissioners have talked, to accept the turn of events and respond to the demands of auditors for information, on which they were inclined last spring to balk, has served to convince the commission that the work will proceed and that the tax duplicates of a large number of Ohio counties will be increased considerably. Auditor Foraker, of Perry county, told Commissioner Munn that in his judgment the Perry duplicate would be increased $3,000,000, possibly $4,000,000, as a result of the higher amounts assessed against oil companies.

Mr. Munn told your correspondent that the commission had received no recent communications from the association of oil men formed here three months ago for the purpose of fighting the new taxing method. A representative of the association had called upon the commission, but he seemed to have been misinformed regarding the new policy. When set straight and convinced that the commission intended to see that oil property was assessed the same as other property, namely, with regard to its selling value, the representative made no further complaint. Officially the commission has no knowledge of the association's existence, and if an injunction suit is contemplated the commission knows nothing of it.

UP TO AUDITORS.

What the commission will do to back up its instructions to auditors to assess oil property on a production basis is a subject of conjecture. The commissioners say the whole thing rests with the auditors, and auditors of adjoining counties have been told to co-operate to the end that owners of adjoining properties would not have reason to complain of discrimination. As the auditors have not been ordered to submit to the commission any reports regarding oil assessments, it is not easy to see how the commission will know whether the auditors have obeyed instructions.

With regard to the assessment of the farmers' royalty, taxing authorities who seek to boost duplicates in order to make good with the new low tax rates prevailing, find themselves up against a situation which was not expected, at least not by those who gave the subject superficial consideration. As it stands now, the auditors can not make a special assessment upon the farmers' royalty, if the lease was signed prior to the last quadrennial appraisement in 1910. The farmer will have to pay, however, if his lease was given since 1910 and the old leases will go on the duplicates after 1914. The production basis will apply to the farmer's royalty just as to the oil well's owner.

FOR SALE: Drilling Tools and Machinery

Practically new, and complete modern outfit for operating deep-sand territory.

Address, POSTOFFICE BOX 194, NORTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Producers Plan Suit

MARIETTA, O., Aug 8. (Special.)—The Oil Men's Protective Association, recently formed in Ohio, by Independent producers from all of the Buckeye fields, is quietly going about its work, and while there is little evidence on the surface that anything is doing, it is understood that the organization is getting ready to tackle the taxation question. It is probable that it will await the outcome of the vote on the proposed constitutional amendments, on the third of September, before outlining any definite course of action.

Deep Sand Best in S. E. Ohio

(By Special Correspondent.)

MARIETTA, O., Aug. 6.—The deep sand territory in Southeastern Ohio is supplying the greatest number of new wells and production, chiefly in Perry county. In Coal township, Perry county, Gates, Davidson & Moran's No. 4 on the Upham coal tract, is the best well completed in southern Ohio in many months. After several weeks the gauge shows it to be doing 345 barrels in 24 hours.

In the town lot development of New Straitsville, the Lone Star Oil & Gas Company's well on the Martin-Fane lot is doing 150 barrels.

A number of Southeastern Ohio operators are following the trail of this field into Muskingum county. Two deep wells have been drilled, one by the Ohio Fuel Oil Company, and the other by the Planet Oil Company. The first was a duster and the second a small well, but caved when being given a shot, and may be lost.

W. VA. IS SLOW.

Development is slow in West Virginia this month, and Wirt, Ritchie, Tyler, Pleasants, Doddridge and Jackson counties have little to show in the way of new stuff. Kanawha county, however, is never slow and is holding up her end as of old. On Falling Rock creek, in Elk district, there is prospect of another rich pool. The Weir Oil Company, on the Weir tract, has a well two feet in the sand, which is flowing 20 barrels per hour. This is an extension of the old fields, and would indicate a lot of work for late summer and early fall.

In this field the South Penn is drilling a test on the Blue Creek tract, a thousand feet southeast of the latest producer. On Laurel creek, unknown parties are at work on a well on the Binnegar tract. Considerable mystery surrounds the identity of these parties, it is said.

In the Blue Creek developments proper, the United Fuel Gas Company has its No. 2 on the Eliza Curves in the pay, and it is doing 15 barrels per hour.

Over in Lincoln county there is some scattered drilling, the Big Creek Development Company having three or four wells under way.

OHIO IS FAIR.

In the older fields of Washington county, on the Ohio side, light producers in the shallow sands are the order. Mendenhall &

Company have a producer on the John Berk, White & Company have a pumper on the McMahan Heirs, and the Bankers' Run Company is drilling on the Shook farm. These are in the Rea's Run and Lawrence township fields.

In both Morgan and Monroe counties, Ohio, several wells are drilling and a dozen or so pumpers have been completed during July. Most of them, however, are inside locations.

The best shallow sand pool in this section is that of the Salt Run Company, in Enoch township, Noble county. The Mitchell sand was found there, and at a depth of but 260 feet they are bringing in 15 and 20 barrel wells. The gas pressure is remarkably heavy for that sand, and a valuable field is rapidly developing.

In the Calcutta pool, in West Virginia, Dinsmoor & Company have disposed of a valuable block of leases to Henneghan, Daly & Hanlon. This embraces the Reynolds farms, with a dozen producing wells, settled production. The price announced was a trifle less than $1,350 per barrel.

WM. READER DYING.

William Reader, pioneer oil producer of Washington county, who followed the game down through the old Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields, and who has made a rich stake in the shallow sand territory of Washington county, is lying at the point of death, at his splendid home in this city. He has leakage of the heart and the doctors say he cannot recover. Mr. Reader is prominent in Masonic circles.

HENRY ROESER BACK.

Henry Roeser, former well-known Democratic politician of Ohio, one-time postmaster at Marietta and later identified with the insurance department, has returned from Cleveland, Oklahoma, where he recently struck it rich in the new oil field at that point. His present income is upwards f seven hundred dollars per day. Mr. Roeser is an uncle of William Roeser, III., who made a killing in the famous Glen Pool, at Tulsa, and who recently went through bankruptcy in the federal court for the northern district of Oklahoma.

KILLED BY NITRO.

William Hopewell, whose father was a one-time wealthy operator in the old Warren county fields in western Pennsylvania, was killed in a nitroglycerin explosion at Glover's Gap, near Fairmount, W. Va., on the first of August. He had been a shooter for the Marietta Torpedo Company for several years.

RETURN TO STEAM.

Discouraged by the steadily increasing price of gasoline, a number of owners of gasoline boats on the Ohio river are planning to go back to steam power if relief does not soon come. In recent years gasoline boats have replaced many of the steamboats in local passenger and towing trades along the river, and on many of the Ohio's principal tributaries. The steady advance in gasoline prices has driven many of them out of business, and now threatens to kill the whole industry.

To Conserve Gas in Canada by Shutting Off the Factories

(By Special Correspondent.)

CHATHAM, ONT., Aug. 8.—An organized effort is to be made to have the next provincial parliament of Ontario enact some legislation looking toward the conservation of natural gas in the province. It is said that the Bureau of Industries is behind the movement and that the active support of several of the largest producing natural gas companies operating in the province has been enlisted in the movement.

An act will be advocated prohibiting the use and sale of this ideal fuel for manufacturing purposes and use under boilers. In this way it is hoped to secure enough gas to supply the domestic use in the cities already piped and insure a supply for a longer period in the fields already developed. The present practice is for each rival company operating in the same field to pull on the field as hard as it can for fear the other company will get the best of it. Each would be willing to quit if the other would and they are all afraid of each other. They know that they are killing the mother of the golden goose eggs but still persist in their murderous practices. They think if a law was passed prohibiting the use of natural gas for manufacturing purposes it would conserve the supply and be treating them all alike. Such an act will have influential opposition as it will hit several gas companies below the belt and will also be quite a hardship on a number of large manufacturing concerns that are enabled to figure goodly dividends by the use of natural gas as a fuel.

The other evil sought to be remedied is the practice of drilling under the waters of Lake Erie for the reason that it will only be a short time until water will get in the wells and ruin the fields adjacent to where the drilling is being done. This act will also have the support of the larger companies who look upon such practice as piratical. It will not be opposed except by the parties themselves who have been doing the drilling in the lake.

GAS FIELDS ACTIVE.

Operations in the Tilbury-Romney gas field in Kent county were a little more active during July than for some time in the past.

The Union Gas Company, Ltd., has two completions to its credit in this field for July. The one on lot 13, concession 13, Tilbury East, is reported good for four and one-half million, thus proving that "13" is no hoodoo in this field. Their well on lot 14, concession 14, same township, was only good for half a million. The same company is also drilling on lot 12, concession 13, same township.

The Canadian Gas Company, Ltd., is having trouble with a drilling well on the Radnor farm, lot 179, Romney, and the contractor is trying to drill past a string of tools about 900 feet in.

The Beaver is drilling on lot 185, Talbot road, and should get the sand about August 10. They recently completed a well on the same lot good for seven million.

The Standard Oil Company of Canada (in no way connected with the Standard of the United States) has the derrick up for a deep test on lot 3, concession 14, Raleigh township. It is the intention of the company to drill to the granite if a satisfactory pay is not found at a lesser depth.

Symmes & Chaplin are having considerable trouble trying to get started in Lake Erie, opposite the town line between Romney and Tilbury East. They lost a lot of timber through a storm about a week ago and have had a lot of difficulty trying to keep their pile driver and scow on top of the water.

The Northern Pipe Line Company, Ltd., is laying a new six-inch Dresser coupling line from the field to the Michigan Central track to take the place of the 5⅝ inch which is now in the ground. The total length is about eleven miles and it is about two-thirds completed.

The Union is laying six miles of new six-inch field lines, intending to put all reducing stations, except the Northern, at Port Alma, where the United station is located. They will also put in a Pitot tube station on the Sarnia line at Port Alma when they will have the Sarnia, Windsor, Chatham and Ridgeton lines all leaving from the one point.

ABOUT INDIVIDUALS.

S. H. Curry, of Merlin, formerly manager of the Maple City Gas Company, Ltd., has been awarded the contract for drilling the deep test at Oil Springs. Part of the material is already on the ground and work will be commenced at once.

Two dry holes is the record of the latest completions in the Vienna pool. The Dominion drew a duster right between two good gasers on the Edison 135-acre tract and the Medina got a dry one on the test on lot 22 in Bayham township. This will shut off drilling to the southeast. The Medina has a rig up on the "Doc" Hoshall farm, about a half-mile ahead of production to the east.

A. E. Burns and wife, of Petrolia, are on their way to Paita, Peru, South America, where they will live for the next three years as Mr. Burns will be employed by one of the large producing companies operating in Northern Peru.

Ed. Iveson, Jr., is on his way to Borneo where he will be employed in the clerical department of a large oil producing syndicate.

George Peat, of the Petrolia contracting firm of James Peat & Sons, has returned from London, E. C., where he was consulting with the officials of a British syndicate in regard to the laying of a pipe line in Trinidad. He secured the contract and will leave in a few days to begin the work. Most of the pipe will be furnished by a Pittsburgh firm.

Neil Sinclair, a former Petrolia citizen, but for the past few years located at Tulsa, Okla., has disposed of his interests there and will engage in the oil business in Austria.

Gus Slack and family, accompanied by "Wigger" Huggard, Harry Park and Charles McKnight, left Petrolia, August 1, for New Zealand, where they will be employed by the government in drilling artesian water wells.

New Well may Renew Interest at Carlyle, Ill.

(By Special Correspondent.)

CARLYLE, ILL., Aug. 3.—President W. M. Laird, of the Surpass Oil & Gas Co., was highly elated when the sixth producer was drilled in on the McCabe farm for their company. It has been placed in the century class. The tract contains 160 acres; location, northeast corner of section three, Wade township, and forming the northern boundary of the field. The new well is just north of the center of the farm in the north eighty acres. Adjoining the McCabe is the rich Shomaker farm on the east, while the dry Becker farm, leased for a cash bonus of thirty thousand, is on the west. North, two dusters were drlled last year from a half to a mile distant, yet there are hopes of the lead off from the pool slipping past the dry ones. Since the Surpass people are taking their time about drilling it is not likely that the McCabe lease will be drilled out for many months to come, and no one is going to gamble ahead of them on adjoining land. This company has fifty-four producers now. Locations have been picked for wells on the Murphy and J. B. Wilken farms.

After having all kinds of troubles, Morehead & Tyndale finally succeeded in bringing in No. 22 on the Smith farm for the Ohio. It is only a small producer. Same company is drilling No. 23 on same farm, and No. 8 on the William Kahrhoff land. In their wildcat well, east of Central City, in Marion county, the drillers are down 300 feet.

The Siva Oil Co. sticks to the game in the west end of the county. They are letting go of the long green freely in their efforts to hit the pay dirt. They got their sixth duster, on the Herman Hilmes farm, section five, northwest corner of Brees township. The seventh test is being made on the William Twiss land, adjoining the village limits of Aviston on the southwest. The eighth hole will be drilled on the Herman Schrage farm, west part of St. Rose township. This is the first test for oil to be made in that part of the county, and is a highly important one.

There is a possibility of the famous Louis

PLANS A RESORT.

Becker farm, adjoining the oil field here, being converted into a health resort. This eccentric old German has always insisted that the water from a spring on his farm cured him of his many bodily ailments, and it was because of this wonderful water that he refused to lease his land for oil until he got thirty thousand dollars bonus. One dry hole was drilled on the farm. Last week the owner made a series of tests in the vicinity of the spring with the curative water and found others with heavy flows. The water will be tested by chemists. If the medicinal qualities are there the Becker health resort will be established, or at least so says the owner.

During the past two weeks all kinds of reports have been in circulation about a second test for oil being made near Watson, in Effingham county. The project is being financed by local talent, who have been in high hopes of hitting the bull's eye. The drillers kept them encouraged, but when the real test came the pay dirt was not there. At 10,200 feet a little grease was found, but not enough to pay. It is reported that drilling will continue.

The wildcat test on the E. H. Kreener farm, near Oakdale, Washington county, is down to 630 feet. The unusual reports about "fine prospects" for oil are being handed out. Representatives of the H. A. Wheeler Oil Co., of St. Louis, are leasing land in Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county. Several test wells are being promised.

Taken as a whole there is not anything encouraging for the oil men in the western Illinois territory. Eastern Illinois has again come to the front by the bringing in of a big producer on the Biehl farm, about two miles northwest of Allendale in Wabash county. It is reported as flowing natural at better than five hundred barrels, and excitement is at fever heat over in that country as a consequence. The owners of land in the vicinity have received bonuses running from fifty to seventy-five dollars per, and everything good was pretty well leased up by Wednesday. Allendale is about ten miles southeast of Bridgeport. It is thought the sand is a continuation of the rich Lawrence county fields. The village has only six hundred people, but it will develop into a small city in a very short time. Drilling outfits are being rushed to the new field and locations have already been made for fifteen or twenty wells.

New S. W. Texas Field Now has Four Wells

(By Special Correspondent.)

EL PASO, TEXAS, Aug. 3.—The Pecos Valley Oil & Gas Company has four wells within a few miles east of Artesia, New Mexico, three of which are producing 24 barrels of oil each daily; and a fourth one, which at first flowed from seepage twenty barrels a day, but which, upon being cleaned out, has increased its flow of oil to 150 barrels per day.

The first oil well of this company was brought in near Artesia, producing 24½ barrels per day. The second, a gas well with a pressure of 500 pounds per square inch, was developed in August, 1910. These wells were drilled to depths of 800 to 1,000 feet for water by farmers. C. S. Brown struck the first gas at a depth of 850 feet. He then put in an eight-inch casing down to the cap rock (at the 850 feet depth), and continued drilling to 911 feet, where he encountered the first oil sand. He penetrated this to a depth of 926 feet where he had a constant flow of 24½ barrels of oil per day. The Pecos Valley Oil Company is now going down with a 16-inch casing and will continue to a depth of about 1,500 feet.

THINK SANDS ARE DEEP.

The true oil-bearing sands in this field, which is the northern part of the same great basin as that of the Toyah, Texas, field, is pronounced by the experts to lie at a depth of 1,500 feet.

QUALITY OF OIL.

Samples of the crude oil have just been brought to El Paso by Thomas F. O'Niel, of Houston, Texas, one of the directors of the Pecos Valley Oil Company. It brings in the local market, for lubricating purposes, just as it comes out of the ground, eight cents a gallon.

The analysis of the crude oil, struck at 650 feet depth, made by P. S. Tilson, a Houston chemist, is as follows:

B. T. V.	19918
Baume 60° F.	20.4
Flash point, closed vessel	338° F.
Flash point, open vessel	352.4° F.
Fire Point	372.2° F.
Fractional distillation.	
Water	3.33%
Light oils, distilling over up to 150° C.	trace.
Illuminating oils, distilling over from 150° C. to 280° C.	10.09%
Light lubricating oils, distilling over 280° C. to 345° C.	63.89%
Heavy lubricating oils (or tar oils), distilling over from 345° C. up	9.74%
Coke	12.95%
Ash	0.20%

Remarks:—The heavy lubricating oils have the consistency of tar.

This company has leases on 6,000 acres. The officers are John C. Collins, Houston, Texas, president; George D. Hunter, Artesia, N. Mex., vice president; George F. Patilo, Houston, secretary and treasurer. The directors are the above-named and also W. J. Ford, Houston; A. L. Downer, Beaumont, Texas; W. P. McNaire, Douglas, Arizona, and Thomas F. O'Neill, Houston, Texas.

RIGS UP.

Two more well rigs will soon be drilling for oil south of Artesia and at some distance from where the Pecos Valley Oil Company has placed its derrick, on the Martin farm. The Frisco Oil Company, chartered under the laws of New Mexico by Col. R. D. Yoakum and others, who hold 120 acres in the same field have made a contract with Sperry and Lukins to drill a well. Mrs. J. L. Williams has made a contract with the Biglow firm to drill a well on her land about three miles distant from the other wells.

The Pecos-Toyah oil basin extends from Dayton, N. Mex., southward through Toyah to Stockton, Texas, over 150 miles, with oil seepage and gas indications the entire distance.

Col. Dunn Tells how to Make the Tests for Vapor Pressure

By Col. B. W. Dunn,
CHIEF INSPECTOR BUREAU OF EXPLOSIVES.

Method of Making Vapor Pressure Tests and Remarks on Shipping Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

To take the vapor tension pressure with the apparatus as later described and used by this bureau:

Remove the gauge from the tube and fill tube to 90 per cent of its capacity. Fill tube preferably by lowering it in the storage tank in upright position by means of a cord or wire. Leave the tube entirely immersed for several minutes, withdraw it and pour off sufficient liquid so that tube will contain 90 per cent of its capacity. A small measure having capacity of 10 per cent of the test tube should be used for that purpose.

In case it is impracticable to lower the tube into the storage tank, drw the liquid off into a vessel of capacity about equal to the test tube. Pour liquid into the test tube until about half filled. Shake tube and contents gently in order to bring both to the same temperature. After standing for several minutes, pour out all the liquid from the tube. Draw another sample from the storage tank into the cylinder and pour through funnel into the tube until the latter is entirely full. Withdraw 1-10 as before. Screw gauge tightly into position using a little liquid shellac on joint to insure a tight fit.

Immerse the tube in water at temperature of 70 degrees Fahr. and allow it to remain for 5 minutes. Then remove it from the water and unscrew the gauge sufficiently to momentarily relieve the pressure indicated by the gauge, and immediately screw the gauge tightly into the tube again. Then place the tube in water at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahr. (90 degrees Fahr. from November 1 to March 1). The level of the water must be just below the lower edge of the pressure gauge. Stir the water continually and maintain the temperature exactly constant for ten minutes, then tap the gauge lightly with the finger and read the pressure.

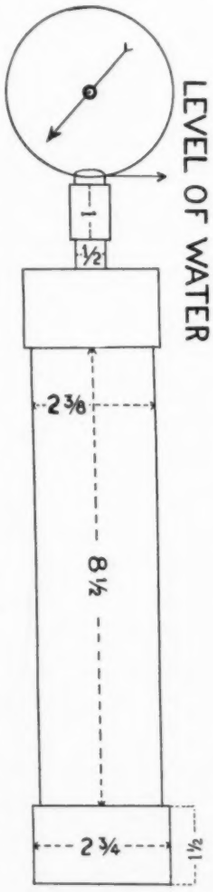
If the pressure thus obtained does not exceed 10 pounds, per square inch the liquid may be shipped as "gasoline" in an ordinary M. C. B. tank car for inflammable liquids, or in barrels, drums, etc., under the regular I. C. C. restrictions for gasoline. If the pressure exceeds 10 pounds but does not exceed 25 pounds per square inch, the liquid may be shipped as "Liquefied Petroleum Gas" in iron or steel barrels or drums complying with I. C. C. Shipping Container Specifications No. 5. If the pressure exceeds 10 pounds but does not exceed 20 pounds per square inch, it may be shipped as "Liquefied Petroleum Gas" in the special tank car approved by the M. C. B. Association for this product. If the pressure exceeds 25 pounds per square inch the liquid must be shipped in steel cylinders as prescribed for compressed gases.

MAKE SECOND TEST.

A second test should be made on another sample of the gasoline proceeding as above, except that, after closing the tube the first time, it is placed directly in water at 100 degrees Fahr., and the pressure read after 10 minutes. This second test is only for information and record.

Although the regular inspectors of the Bureau of Explosives are available for making these tests when required, still, the responsibility for knowing the vapor pressure of the liquid shipped and that it is in proper containers, rests entirely on the shippers, who should provide facilities and require frequent tests to be made of their product, and should send a copy of the results of such tests to the Chief Inspector, Bureau of Explosives, 30 Vesey street, New York City, for information and record.

In making reports, the gravity of the liquid, the temperature of liquid as placed in test tube, the pressure at 70 degrees Fahr. before venting tube, the pressure at 100 degrees Fahr. (90 degrees from November 1 to March 1) after venting at 70 degrees Fahr. and the pressure at 100 degrees Fahr. on tube not vented at 70 degrees Fahr. should all be recorded.



DESCRIPTION OF APPARATUS.

Apparatus shown in figure consists of iron or steel pipe of two-inch size with caps screwed on ends. Upper cap has ¼-inch nipple screwed in and is connected by a coupling to a 3-inch 30 pound pressure gauge. Gauge is known as Inspectors' Gas Gauge, and is made by the Pittsburgh Gauge & Supply Co. All joints must be entirely tight. Joints between large pipe and caps are best sealed with solder. Approximate external dimensions are indicated on sketch. In addition to apparatus indicated in test, there is also required a tin cylinder for filling test tube 12x3 inches, that can be slipped over outside of tube for convenience in carrying when not in use. Tin cylinder is provided with lip for pouring. A small tin cover, ¾-inch deep, fitting over bottom of tin cylinder may be removed and used for measuring off 1-10 capacity of test tube. A small tin funnel, 2½ inches in diameter, with stem 3 inches long and 3-10 inch in diameter, should be used.

GOOD OHIO WELL

Perry County Test Comes in at 550 bbls.

(By Special Correspondent.)

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—The Southeastern Oil fields have been more interesting to local men lately than those in West Virginia, where a few months ago gushers were so numerous. The Ohio Fuel Oil Company, which is the most active producer in the Blue Creek field of West Virginia, is continuing its operations there, but the most exciting news its officials have had lately came from a deep sand well in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio. A test on the Jacob Barnes farm produced 550 barrels during the 24 hours after it was shot.

Considerable development work is under way in that vicinity. It is not far from the old Bremen field in Fairfield county. A line running northeast from the Bremen district to the new development in Hopewell township, Muskingum county, would strike the Reading township activity. It is about 20 miles northwest of the New Straitsville field. Prospects in Muskingum, Perry and Licking counties are considered good. There are numerous new wells, which have a steady production of 50 or 60 barrels a day.

GET BIG GASSERS.

The Ohio Fuel Oil interests, which also own the Ohio Fuel Supply Company, a gas concern, have been striking it rich in gas development. Within one week in July the Ohio Fuel Supply Company brought in three wells with a total capacity of over 23,000,000 cubic feet. Two wells were in Knox county and one in Ashland county. The latter has a capacity of 9,000,000 cubic feet and is in the center of an undeveloped field, leased by the company, aggregating 3,000 acres. The company recently got a gas well in Richland county, good for 8,000,000 cubic feet.

The Ohio Fuel Oil stockholders received their first dividend, $1 a share, during July. The stock, which had been quoted at $17 to $18 a share, has been selling, ex-dividend, at $16 to $17. The par value is $1.

BREAKS STRING—SUED

Oil Well Shooter Defendant as Result of Nitro explosion

(By Special Correspondent.)

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—Ten thousand dollars are demanded in a suit filed in the United States Court here by S. L. Rosenberg, of Washington, Pa., from the Lancaster Nitroglycerin Company. Mr. Rosenberg bases his suit upon a defective piece of string, just 10 feet long.

John Henry, for the company, was lowering 20 quarts of the explosive in an oil well, near Stockport, Pa., to increase its flow when the string broke and the well was greatly damaged. Later Mr. Henry was seeking to lower some drilling tools when another explosion occurred and the destruction was made complete. The well was abandoned, according to the petition filed.

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(Next Annual Meeting, Cleveland, O., Summer of 1913.)

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For He is an Honorable Man

If we were an Independent oil man who had fought the Oil Trust for nearly half a century, had fought it right merrily and to the very last, even leaving a sting in our will and testament, we think we should like to have the "Iditor uf th' Organ of Ile, of Ile City, Peeay" pronounce the words incident to our burial that the world might get us in the right perspective. He would be so frank, naive and delicate about it; he would have such tender regard for the feelings of those we left behind; he would balance our deeds and our misdeeds so carefully in the scale pans of justice and announce, with such "reasonable" honesty, the result, and he would soothe the bereaved ones with gentle words of comfort in his little organs of "ile," that it certainly would be a momentous departure.

He is of so large and magnanimous a nature; so devoid of the little things that make others small, and withal so honorable, aye, "So are they all, all honourable men," that far be it from him to plot of the departed in the words of the historic Brutus:

"And, gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds:"

Consider the sympathetic artistry of his two columns of editorial comment on the late Thomas W. Phillips, stalwart Independent oil producer and one of the country's leaders in the return of the people's power, who died at his home at Newcastle, Pa., last month. Note the kindly honesty of his crediting Mr. Phillips, as the instigator of the first oil trust. Even though it detracts from the laurels of his "next friend," the father of the present ex-oil trust, the "Ile Iditor" thus sternly hews to the line; the business efficiency of this Phillips trust, its profitableness and all, is righteously lauded. He calls on the public to mind it well, and henceforth to cease ungraciously crowning his "next friend" (no, he doesn't refer to a "crown of thorns") of the oil trust the second, as he would have it.

The fact that the Phillips trust is a legal trust and his next friend's an illegal one, is aside from the fact. A trust is a trust, and far be it for him to split hairs thereon. That the Phillips trust was conducted by a court of law, that it took over all the Phillips property in the panic of '73, instead of letting it be washed in a bankruptcy court and returned to the owner and was administered for the benefit of the creditors that all might be—and they were—paid, while his next friend's trust mulcted the public, as well as competitors, out of millions of dollars and was created for that

one unlawful and immoral purpose; all these qualifying features—to this "iditor's" mind—do not detract from the fact that the Phillips trust was a trust and that a trust is a trust. Justice, dear friends, must be done, he cries.

Likewise he credits him with an interest in the Pure Oil "trust," and its "opera bouffe subsidiaries," but space evidently failed to permit him to add that that was another not only legal but entirely moral trust, made necessary by the piratical efforts of his next friend's trust. Only too true, again, is his use of the words "opera bouffe," considering the lack of a spinal column in that particular company due to the passing of such veterans as Mr. Phillips.

Credit is also given the Phillips trust, which he says was valued at $300,000 at its start, and "practically doubled in fourteen years," of a monopoly in Pennsylvania oil lands. Even at the risk of again offending the pride of his next friend in lessening his achievements, he lauds the sagacity of the Phillips trust in leasing wildcat land before his next friend had awakened, all of which cost his next friend a few hard earned dollars (evidently). Nevertheless the Phillips trust had a "monopoly" over perhaps a fair portion of a township, or was it a section or mayhap all of the great expanse of a quarter section. Still a "monopoly" is a monopoly, as a trust is a trust, and the "Ile Iditor" would rather be anything than just.

All of which brings him to his grand peroration that "the Phillips fortune, being founded on a monopoly of land by a family trust, would indicate there is other tainted money besides Rockefeller's."

For be it known that Mr. Phillips ordered, in disposing of his two million fortune, that the University of Oklahoma, to whom $30,000 is bequeathed, and the Women's Board of Missions of the Christian church, which is to get $5,000, in accepting these bequests agree not to solicit or accept any money from John D. Rockefeller or any fund established by him.

The "Iditor of Ile," out of the goodness of his heart and his sense of justice, that will not let even the most lowly escape the beneficences of his lord and mentor, thus comes to the rescue of the University of Oklahoma and the Women's Mission Board, and shows them a line of argument by which they may hope to accept financial blessings from both sources, both moneys, arguing this advocate of "reasonable" justice, coming from the same source and hence both "tainted."

Oil Should Be Ore

It certainly is too bad that the oil producers of the various states where increased taxes on oil lands are threatened, don't travel in our upper social circles and consort with some of these nifty silk-hatted corporation attorneys, else instead of paying taxes on a high valuation for their oil lands they might be able to get off with little or no valuation.

For instance, the state taxing authorities of Ohio, who are putting oil lands and leases on the duplicate for their full commercial value, undertook to put iron ore in storage on docks along the shore of Lake Erie on the duplicate at a valuation of $2.00 a ton which everyone, even the ore men, admitted was less than what they would sell it for. But it affected some six million tons and the ore men trotted forth the corporation lawyers and put up a grand and beautiful "holler," which wound up with a "nice little dinner" to the taxing officers of the interested counties at a select club here the other night. At its conclusion the tax officers announced they had accepted the valuation of the ore men of 20 cents a ton. Fine work, eh?

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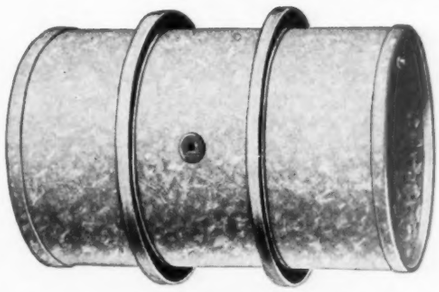

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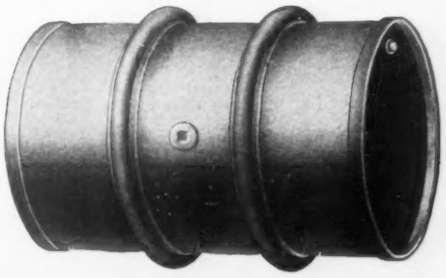

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Guard Against Misinformation on Oil Fires

An Editorial

The need for a model ordinance regulating the storage of petroleum and its products, and of a campaign to educate the public on the proper handling of petroleum products, is becoming more urgent every day.

This need was recognized at the annual meeting of the I. P. M. A. in June and the executive committee authorized to handle it, which the committee is doing.

But all members of the oil trade do not yet seem to appreciate the situation. Many think that they are secure, not recognizing the existence of a vast amount of misinformation and ignorance on the part of the general public and its officers. Every time there has been an accident of any consequence in which petroleum products figured, there has been an agitation for more stringent regulation which the agitators would have based entirely on their misconceived notions of the products.

TWO PLANTS CONDEMNED.

Since the Minneapolis meeting the plants of two members of the I. P. M. A. have been condemned, solely on false ideas of the commodities handled. One of the condemnations followed the publication of an inflammatory article in an insurance paper written by a man whom the publishers had every reason to believe knew what he was talking about. Unfortunately for the oil men the author didn't know.

Officers of the I. P. M. A. are working on these cases and among other things, believe they have convinced the publishers of the insurance paper of the ignorance of that particular author. But this type of ignorance, many times entirely innocent ignorance, is so general that the oil trade should watch closely for every showing of it and do all in its power to have the truth known.

Pittsburgh is now being agitated, as told elsewhere in this issue, because of a fire in a jobber's plant. The agitation is against natural gas gasoline, whereas the fire was of vapor from 58 naphtha, yet that there is a difference does not appear to the agitators. The agitation in Pittsburg promises to do a great injury to a growing and much needed industry, the manufacture of natural gas gasoline. It will not only hurt in the handling of the product but also in the sale of all fuel products for internal combustion engines, for the public has enough foolish and varied ideas on what particular gravity or grade of gasoline will run its car now. And coming at this time, with the demand for gasoline increasing, and for the heavier ends practically decreasing, the oil men will be caught between the millstones, for if the heavier ends aren't moved the price on the lighter ends will have to go so high that the trade might fully expect to be investigated by the consumers, as is now the case in England.

Every oil man should do all he can to move every product of petroleum and every grade of every product that can safely be offered and which will get the consumer the best results of his engine. The sale of these products should undoubtedly go further than their mere transfer for money; the oil men should see that the consumer gets in power all there is in the particular oil, that his carburetor is properly adjusted and the rest of his engine in shape. One of the stunts rumor credits to the Big Competitor is that when it gets an automobile owner to adopt one of its brands—representing low gravity gasoline—it adjusts his carburetor to that fuel without always informing him of that fact, so that should he return to a radically different fuel, presumably that of a competitor, he won't get the results that he should or that he expects. Fooling the consumer is not to be commended, but working with the consumer is.

REPORT TO I. P. M. A.

So, Mr. Oil Man, whenever you hear of any agitation, no matter how faint, for the further regulation of the oil business, get in touch with it at once and notify the secretary of the I. P. M. A., at Cleveland, O., of all the facts; and whenever you find any misinformation on the handling and storage of oils correct that false understanding at once and if you need any assistance, notify the Secretary of

the I. P. M. A., for it is only by co-operation that actual results can be obtained.

Don't get the idea that the public can't regulate you, because it can. If it's necessary to public health or safety, the public can make you walk on your heads at all times and whistle through your left ear, and if you won't do it it can lock you up until you do. Nor can you plead the "rights of property" and get away with it, for the big cities today are, through their boards of health or other officials, having buildings demolished which it believes are not suitable for human habitation. The property owner may not like it, and it costs him money, but for the good of the whole people he has to do it.

Regulation is right and proper, but our point is to see that it is just, honest and effective.

TELLS THE TAXERS OIL PRODUCERS ARE POOR

The public wouldn't buy much oil stock if it listened to the talks made before the tax committee of the Louisiana legislature at Baton Rouge, July 1st. There, S. L. Herold, of Shreveport, La., argued against levying a gross receipts tax of 1½ per cent on Louisiana oil, saying that in the Shreveport field 22 per cent of the wells were dry holes, 39 per cent never paid profits and 39 per cent were profitable, some of them very little so, however. He felt sure that the industry could not stand that high tax. He admitted that some people had made lots of money producing oil, but he said for these there were equally large losers, while the average of little fellows didn't make both ends meet.

GERMAN TRUST IN OIL IS NEARER

Suit Filed to Break Contract with Standard Interests as Against Public Policy

While Standard Oil is giving out information at 26 Broadway, without being directly quoted, that the agreement with the Petroleum Sales Company, of Germany, by which peace has been partly maintained in that country, has been renewed, direct information received by this paper says that such agreement has not been renewed and will not be.

The Sales company has brought suit for annulment of the contract with the Standard interests on the ground that the contract is against public policy and those conversant with German law are of the opinion that the suit will succeed.

Back of the suit, which it is said was prompted by the Deutches Bank of Hamburg, prominent stockholder in the various European Independent oil companies, are the plans of the German government and those Europeans to bring about a government monopoly of petroleum in Germany. These plans have been developed very considerably, it is understood, in the last six months and some public developments are expected after the Reichstag convenes again November 7. This German monopoly intends that more American petroleum than ever shall be sold in Germany, but it also plans that that petroleum shall not be from any Standard Oil interests, hence the Independent interests in this country are to be benefited and the Standard injured.

New York financial papers, in reporting the return to this country of A. C. Bedford of the S. O., after a long visit to Germany in regard to the breaking off of the sales agreement, credit the Standard Oil interests with saying that the sole trouble that the Standard has encountered in Germany is that its method of doing business cut out the middleman. Otherwise, the reports would lead you to believe, its methods have been such as would be sanctioned by the most particular critic of business ethics. Whereas, in fact, the Standard's methods in Europe were the same as in this country and are responsible for their present troubles.

It is also authoritatively reported that plans for the Roumanian government pipe line are proceeding rapidly and that the material for that line will be purchased in this country owing to the greater experience of American companies in its manufacture and greater speed in making deliveries. Two engineers, representing the Roumanian government, returned home the first of the month after a long trip through the oil fields of this country, inspecting pipe lines.

Employes of the Indian Refining Company, at its plant at New Orleans, July 17, promptly put out a fire in a 10,000 barrel tank of gasoline, caused by lightning. When the bolt struck the tank, the employes at once cut in the steam line to the top of the tank and flooded it with steam, extinguishing the flame with practaically no loss.

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Shall Billy Hudson Get Mad? Oil Men to Decide

First Grand Contest ever offered petroleum trade—The World's famous pacifier is the prize—send in your vote now

W. O. Hudson, of the Marine Oil Company, New Orleans, will try anything once.

So the other day when a reporter for the New Orleans Daily States came out to his plant, poised a pencil and said he wanted an interview, Hudson bit and the following is what he landed the next day.

Now Hudson doesn't know whether to get sore at the levity and gentle joshing or to buy a drink for the newspaper men. We take the liberty of appealing to his friends in the oil business to decide for him. If they'll carefully read and digest the appended yarn and forward their opinions to this office, we will tabulate them and send the result to Hudson.

The interview as recounted by the newspaper man is, head and all:

BILL O. HUDSON NOW IN BIG ROLE.

THE FORMER TRAVELING MAN WHO MAKES 'EM JUMP AND HAS 'EM FOLLOWING—WHY BILL GETS MAD.

Do you know many "trust beaters?" Well, there're few and far between, but New Orleans has one mighty good one—W. O. Hudson, organizer of the Marine Oil Company. Of course, you know him. Every one knows Bill. For thirteen long years he was the sales expert for the Standard Oil Company, and the joke of this tale, fellows, is the fact that it's that particular octopus which is most irritated by Bill's energetic operations. Bill is just like the rest of the boys who beat the weary highways of commerce, and make business worth the boss' investment.

About nine years ago old Bill concluded that he'd like to try the boss life himself, 'cause Bill's one of "them guys" that will try anything once. And, too, Bill's friends say that Bill wanted to do the patriotic stunt and make a grand-stand jab at the old "Big Rich John D." But whatever the real reason may be for Bill's change in life, it's just got to be conceded that Bill's now in the prosperous class, and Bill sure worked to get there.

The Marine Oil Company has a system all its own, and while others in the big United States have tried to follow suit, they have failed. When Mr. Hudson organized he scraped together $6,000 as a starting capital, and he decided upon a line of campaign at which so many other concerns had previously found an absolute failure—that of co-operation. On the theory that another man's failure is not your own, Mr. Hudson interested the mill owners nearest New Orleans, and when they subscribed to stock then they exclusively used Mr. Hudson's lubrication. When this former "knight-of-the-road" told these millmen that he'd look after their lubrication needs, they "fell" for him, for here was the first time that a jobber had actually offered to help run their business. Every mill and factory owner in three states—Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—welcomed such a proposition, and stock had to be advanced to $50,000.

"Make a man interested, pecuniary, sentimental, or whatnot, in your business and then he deals with you on a mutual basis," says Mr. Hudson, and Bill must be right, 'cause Bill has worked it to a finish. To do business with the Marine Oil Company you first had to become a co-owner, but since the charter only called for $50,000 capitalization, the demands for Marine products made the company branch out to serve all who want to buy. As a protection to the business, every stockholder is under a "gentleman's agreement" to return to the company his stock at any time that he should cease using Marine lubricating oil. Such stock is transferred to one of the long list of customers.

RUNS THE CHOO-CHOO.

Being himself an expert engineer, Mr. Hudson employed as his salesmen only engineers, men who could not only sell the goods, but could show the buyer's engineer some points on the need of Bill's oils. This particular feature of studying the case of each prospective customer was an original innovation to the trade, and it took like dessert in a refuge camp. Under the rule of the trust's monopoly, it wasn't necessary to pay any attention to the customer; that poor devil had to be satisfied with whatever he got and then feel blessed. When Hudson earned his salt with the John D. gang "he seen his duty, and done it nobly." Bill saw how the poor devil of a customer was treated, and Bill's humanitarian doctrines urged him to the rescue.

Engines are like all folks, they differ according to climatic conditions and, according to their work, and as all foods don't agree with the same person, so it is with oils. As there are a hundred kinds of foods, so there are a hundred kinds of lubricating oils. Bill was a "wise guy," and Bill knew this. So did the kind-hearted Standard know this, but they didn't give a darn. So did their other traveling experts, but they were too contented with their lot in life. So it was up to Bill to try, and, strange to say, all the other fellows are now imitating the same trick.

Even old John D.'s crowd are following suit, but, according to our mutual friend, Bill, they can't do it. The trust's business is so immense that each refinery receives crude oil of various natures from their many fields, and thus the consumer cannot be guaranteed to get the same oil so as to suit the test. Now Bill goes his old boss one better. He sends one of his six men over a certain road, and in turn he makes a special test of every engine in reach, and then orders special lubrication to fit. As was said before, under this condition the buyer "falls" for such a proportion, and now the Standard and their kind are sending out three to one salesmen over the number of Independent men on the road. Still, the little fellows are in the race for strong.

BIGGER NOISE THAN HIS.

All business is pretty much a case of "follow the leader," and the leader generally gets mad. Well, Bill, too, got mad, so he bought a big auto truck just to be different from the other fellows. But the other fellows think Bill has a grand taste,

so they got a big, noisy "gas engine." Now Bill's mad again.

In New Orleans there are nine big oil concerns, and those who are ranked among the Independents are said to be the Marine, National, Liberty, Star Lubricating, Independent Refinery and Indian, the other four being placed as of monopoly affiliations. With the Louisiana and Texas fields at the doors of New Orleans, and the Oklahoma fields not distant, the local market has always been active in oil. Nearly all these concerns have wide-awake branch houses in other towns of the South, the Marine carrying stations in Laurel and in Hattiesburg.

Up to a few years ago the trust people had a strangle hold on the lubricating end of the oil business in the South, but Bill Hudson has pushed his campaign enough to claim the exclusive trade of three railroad trunk lines, the New Orleans & Northeastern, the Alabama & Vicksburg, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, and besides many small roads. Bill is the first and only Independent lubricating oil man in the South who has this distinction. Now Bill is playing "hide and seek" with the other big roads of this section.

HIS SORE TOE.

Like all good Independents, Mr. Hudson is sore on the trusts. "Why, those people think they own the market," he emphasized, "and whenever the prices shoot up you can safely blame it on their particular brand of greed. Just look at the way gasoline has gone this past month. The higher grade of crude oil has jumped from 15 to 30 cents a barrel, and there should not have been an advance of over three-fourths of a cent per gallon on the refined product, but the Standard started with a 5-cent jump. Thirty days ago gasoline sold at 7 cents a gallon when bought in tank car lots, each tank carrying from 6,000 to 12,000 gallons. Now gasoline bought on the same scale costs 12½ cents. The Independents are small in proportion, and naturally they follow suit.

Because of the vast amount of gasoline used, Mr. Hudson said that the trust is enabled to establish tank stations in every small section of the country, and the small Independent man cannot operate on such a scale. In the case of lubricating oils, the trade is on such a varied line and dependent of such skill, for every sale, that the fighting

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Independent concern is able to trouble the real big fellows.

In the U. C. T. and the T. P. A. Mr. Hudson has long been one of the leaders, and there are but few of their conventions where he is not present as a factor.

Do you advise Hudson to buy the drink or get mad?

Please address all opinions to Editor Hudson Contest, this paper.

P. S.—This contest is a surprise on Hudson. We want to follow it with another as to whether he buys us a drink or not, so please don't forget to vote.

TANK CARS

We lease all steel modern tank cars to shippers of liquid freight

TERMS REASONABLE

Keith Car Company

Western Union Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Two boosts in the price of Canadian crude in two months makes the price more attractive than ever and will start the boys to hunting for it in every likely spot. The advance of July 27 makes the price, including the government bounty, $1.97½ a barrel.

The German American Car Company

CHICAGO AND WARREN, OHIO

Builders of Steel Tank Cars

Wooden Cars Rebuilt into Steel

We have a special design of Steel Underframes for rebuildingy our wooden underframe cars which will eliminate your repair expense. All German American new and rebuilt cars ar equipped to meet the new Federal Safety Appliance requirements.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
SAPULPA : : : : : OKLAHOMA

LAUGHED AT THEORY OF "LUBG" FOR YEARS

Pioneer Chemist in Oil Tells How Public Treated His Early Work

By E. F. Dieterich.

In a small pamphlet issued as early as 1868, and in articles published in various papers, largely distributed among manufacturers and users of machinery, I set forth my theoric on lubrication and invited closer investigation and discussion on this all-important subject.

I claimed that lubrication is not a mechanical but a strictly chemical process, not a mere interposition of a lubricant as a sort of cushion between the moving parts of machinery but a chemical process by which the lubricant is converted from a solid into a gaseous state. Scientists and mechanics kept silent and all writers and the slick compounders of known facts from others and scientific publications cling to the old cushion theory, canting about viscosity, coefficients, cohesion, adhesiveness and lubricating efficiency of graphite, soapstone, mica and such like inert matter that are unable to vaporize from any heat produced by friction.

But not a word was said in explanation of a true theory of lubrication nor any attempt at disproving my claim—"that lubrication is a strictly chemical process, the transformation of the solid lubricant into a gaseous state by the frictional heat."

WHAT BECOMES OF IT.

In support of this theory we have only to ask, what becomes of the oil we apply to bearings? Barrels of oil have to be applied and renewed at regular intervals, and if we al'ow fully one-half of all the oil used as misapplied or otherwise lost, the question presents itself at once and most forcibly, What has become of the balance? What of the tons of oil regularly used and consumed in the industrial market? This disappearance of the oil, I c'aim, can only be accounted for by the fact that the oil applied to to the bearings has taken up the frictional heat until it has attained the temperature it can vaporize by, and then evaporates into space.

Of course this is practically invisible, as it only takes place on the line in the bearing where the shaft rests heaviest, and on a line as thin as the edge of a sheet of paper, but that that must be so is well demonstrated by the regular disappearance of the oil. The cushion theoric does not explain this fact.

On that small line where the shaft rests heaviest the concentration and the action of the heat takes p'ace and the oil lubricant undergoes a quaso distillation on an infinitesimal small scale, atom for atom, but exactly as if evaporated over fire or in an oil still. The fatty oils with their high fire-test and heavy body have to stay too long before their lighter participants can vaporize and they undergo thereby rapid decomposition which leave their heavier constituents, combined with metallic abrasions produced by the action of their fatty acids on the metal of cylinders and bearings, as gummy deposits.

The mineral and the petroleum oils being pure hydrocarbon compounds, are free from fatty acids, and are therefore not subject to decomposition by frictional heat, but they lack viscosity, that is the body for adhesiveness to enable them to take full care of the fast accumulating frictional heat. To give them this required qualification they are made to retain some of their paraffine in suspension in an amorphe state.

As early as 1874 the writer observed the injurious character of the fatty acids of which all fatty matter and fatty oils are composed, and by combining the fatty acids with a basis such as alumina and zinc, succeeded in making them more useful for industrial purposes such as water-proofing, softening and finishing leather and compounds for lubricating machinery.

Under the trade-mark "Valve-Oleum," secured in 1876, the writer manufactured and introduced his valve-oleum lubricating oils, an oleite of alumina made from fatty matter and from fatty oils of animal or vegetable origin, freed from its adhering moisture and concentrated by heat to a transparent pulp or gelatine, and further thinned out with oil to various consistencies for water-proofing, preservative compounds for leather, and compounded with mineral and petroleum oils for lubricating machinery. For some eight years the introduction of the "Valve-Oleum oils" were met with much derision by competitors, but when they were becoming successfully appreciated by users of lubricating oils, all kinds of surreptible efforts were resorted to to obtain information of the process of their manufacture by the modern pirates of industry who possess and fatten themselves unscrupulously, like high-way robbers, on the products of other people's brains.

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NONCORROSIVE
MOTOR CYLINDER OILS
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We are manufacturers of a strictly Pennsylvania Product. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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We are in position to make prompt shipment of these grades in tank cars or steel drums from our Plants in the Pittsburgh District or from our Station at Chicago. We respectfully solicit your inquiries.

Penrose Gets a Little Letter Entitled "I hand you herewith"

Evidence that John D. Archbold penned those interesting little notes of his as "My dear Senator:—In fulfillment of our understanding, it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for $25,000," to others than the Hon. J. B. Foraker, is contained in the current issue of Hearst's Magazine.

This publication is continuing its famous series of Standard Oil letters, begun several years ago, when Mr. Foraker still thought himself a political factor. The new series contains one of these dainty missives to Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and notes the forwarding of $25,000 to that eminent stateman in October, 1904. There are also copies of various letters from Mr. Archbold to Penrose advising the latter as to the report of the Industrial Commission of which Penrose was a member and which was then investigating Standard Oil, presumably in behalf of the people. The letters disclose a most disgraceful relationship between Archbold and some members of this Commission, a relationship that causes Hearst's Magazine to charge that Archbold dictated the Commission's report. Mr. Archbold sought to have Penrose made chairman of the Commission, but finally supported another for whom he enlisted support from the late Mark Hanna and Mat Quay, gentlemen of odoriferous political reputations.

A letter is also quoted addressd to Hon. C. W. Stone, of Warren, Pa., in 1888, and containing a certificate of deposit for $2,000. There are other letters, but these are the most important. Hearst's Magazine promises still more in future issues.

While Congress is investigating most anything and everything, it might not be a bad idea for it to look into the Archbold letters, inquire just what these various "understandings" were that proved so profitable to the representatives of the people and above all not overlook the fact that it was Mr. Archbold who handed out these gratuities, and that he is an officer and employe of the Standard Oil Company.

Emery Manufacturing Company

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Refiners of Pure Pennsylvania Petroleum

Gasoline
Benzine
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Water White
Illuminating
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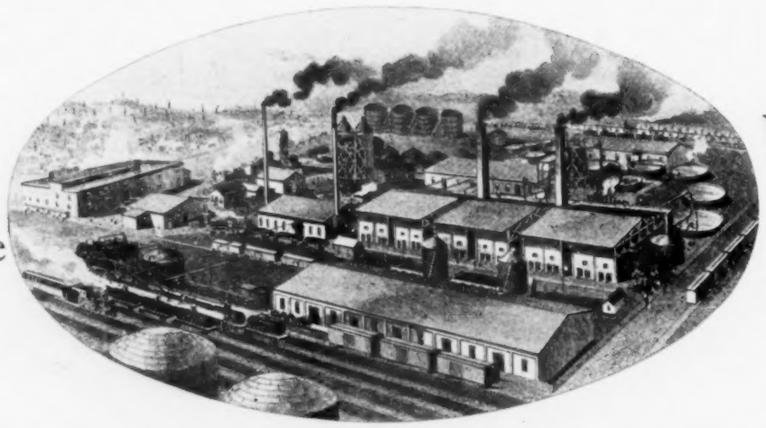

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Refiners of Pennsylvania Petroleum
Steam Refined Cylinder Stocks—680 and 650 Fire Tests. Wax and Neutral Oils

CUDAHY LEASES TWO WESTERN REFINERIES

Takes Over Merchants Oil and Shreveport Plant—Will not Enlarge Them

The Cudahy Refining Company has increased its capacity by leasing the plants of the Merchants Oil Company at Muskogee, Okla., and the Webster Refining Company at Shreveport, La. Newspaper reports had it that the Cudahy interests purchased these, but this Mr. Isom denies.

These plants will be operated in conjunction with the company's big plant at Coffeyville, Kans. They will not be enlarged. The Merchants Oil Company was organized by Charles T. Madison some three years ago. It has been run as a skimming plant, the benzine distillate being purchased by some of the Independent plants at Coffeyville, sent there and re-run.

The Arkansas Refining Company, at Ft. Smith, Ark., recently built by Mr. Madison, is not included in the deal.

MICHIGAN INSPECTOR FINDS BIG BUSINESS

The report of the Michigan state oil inspector, Frank S. Neal, for the quarter ending June 30, 1912, just filed with the Board of State Auditors, shows the inspection of 5,632,997 gallons of kerosene oil for that period. The fees collected for the inspections amounted to $11,438.35; the total expenses, $7,578.29, leaving a net balance for the state treasury of $3,860.06. Balance on hand for the previous quarter was $8,161.60, making a net balance for the state for the first six months of $12,021.66.

"If there is no falling off in the oil business for the balance of the year," says Mr. Neal, "the oil department will turn into the state treasury for 1912, over twenty-five thousand dollars, above all expenses."

WANT LOWER RATE MADE ON ROAD OIL

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Central Commercial Club, of Coffeyville, Kansas, has filed a complaint against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., et. al., against the carload rating which was assessed on 8 carloads of petroleum residuum or road oil, shipped from Coffeyville, Kansas, to Hastings, Nebraska, on which they were compelled to pay 38 cents and 38.1 cents. They ask for a hearing and investigation, and the assessment of a rate not to exceed 25 cents per 100 pounds and reparation.

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(LIMITED)
WARREN, PENN'A
Manufacturers of High Grade Burning Oils
Gasoline and Filtered Cylinder Stocks
ONLY PENNSYLVANIA CRUDE USED

"QUALITY OIL"
Pennsylvania Crude Makes It
SENECA OIL WORKS
Refiners of Pennsylvania Crude Only
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THE LARGEST TYPEWRITER SALE IN HISTORY
Ten Thousand
Underwood Typewriters

have been sold to the Western Union Telegraph Company for use in all offices throughout its vast organization.

All Telegrams, Night and Day Letters in the future will be typewritten on the Underwood.

Every well known writing machine was carefully considered by the purchasing committee and the Underwood won from the standpoints of practical utility and mechanical construction.

Underwood Typewriter Company, Incorporated
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BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES
"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY"

(Vinita, Okla.)

Vinita Producing and Refining Company

Highest —— Standard —— of —— Quality

Refused to Let Waters-Pierce Build Themselves a Refinery

(By Special Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—The secret of the Standard Oil Company's alleged domination of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was relieved here in the United States District Court by Judge Henry S. Priest, attorney for H. Clay Pierce and associates, in an argument Priest made for the defense in Henry M. Tilford's suit to oust Pierce and other officers of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company on trial now.

Tilford, who represents the Standard Oil interests, alleged Pierce dominates the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and that the concern has been mismanaged. He now seeks to prevent Pierce and his associates disposing of $3,000,000 gold notes of the Waters-Pierce company.

In his argument Priest declared that one of the features of the relations of the Standard and Waters-Pierce companies was that the Standard did not permit the St. Louis company to own a refinery in the United States. The Waters-Pierce company was compelled, Priest said, to purchase all of its refined oil from the Standard Oil Company. Priest declared that the Standard compelled the Waters-Pierce company to reduce its price to the retail trade without itself suffering loss. The Standard, Priest said, made its profit out of the price the Waters-Pierce was compelled to pay the Standard for its refined product.

Priest declared the Waters-Pierce was permitted to operate a refinery in Mexico, but the product of that refinery was not sufficient to supply more than the Mexican trade. All refined oil sold in the United States, by the Waters-Pierce company, Priest said, was bought from the Standard.

BOUGHT REFINERY.

One of the contentions of Tilford, in charging mismanagement of the Waters-Pierce company by Pierce, was that the company had got a refinery in Oklahoma. Priest declared that this was necessary for the Waters-Pierce company to do, so as to get out of the "clutches" of the Standard.

When the government ordered the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, Priest charged that the contract between the Waters-Pierce and the Standard compelling the Waters-Pierce to buy its products from the Standard remained in effect. It was then the Waters-Pierce company bought the Oklahoma refinery, Priest said, and which was referred to as the one at Muskogee.

The purchase of the refinery was good business policy and not extravagance, as charged by Tilford, Priest declared. He charged that the Standard tried to injure the business of the Waters-Pierce by sending its agents through the country and telling the trade that the Standard sold the Waters-Pierce its refined oil and that it could, therefore, undersell it.

PIERCE MAKES DENIAL.

H. Clay Pierce, chairman of the board of directors of the Waters-Pierce company, in an affidavit, denies almost all of the statements made in affidavits recently by Charles M. Adams, and John D. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company, and placing the entire blame for the domination of the Waters-Pierce company by the Standard Oil Company on Adams.

Pierce tells, in his affidavit, of the attempt of the Standard Oil Company to monopolize the Waters-Pierce company as late as 1905, when R. P. Tinsley was sent from New York to St. Louis to take charge. Pierce declares Tinsley cut the prices on all Waters-Pierce marketable products in order to increase the business of the Standard Oil Company, "because," he says, "the Waters-Pierce company secured all their crude products from the Standard Oil Company."

Tinsley was called from St. Louis by a telephone message from New York, because the Standard company feared he would be called as a witness in the ouster suit then being brought by Attorney General Hadley, Pierce alleged.

Pierce says Tinsley departed from St. Louis, but left some valuable memoranda, which showed that he contemplated a wholesale discharge of Waters-Pierce men and supplanting them with Standard Oil men.

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Refined especially for jobbers from Pure Penna Crude Petroleum. Our modern compounding plant is at your service

The Island Petroleum Co.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAYS LAW IS WEAK.

Attorney D. N. Kirby, representing the S. O. interests, alleged in court that Clay Arthur Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce company, ordered the company to violate the anti-discrimination law of Oklahoma. Kirby said that the Standard Oil officials explained to Pierce that he could do as much business and make as great a profit by obeying the law as was done in Kansas and Indiana by the Standard Oil Company.

"Pierce, instead of following the advice, sent a letter saying that he believed for the good of the company it would be best to continue the old policy," said Kirby. "And as a result, the company was forced to pay a fine of $75,000, which otherwise could have been saved."

United States Judge McPherson, who is trying this case, asked Kirby if he wanted to charge the loss to Pierce because of the allegation that it was Pierce's ruling that cost the company the money. Kirby said that was not his object. Judge McPherson remarked that it appeared to be a difficult matter to violate the laws in Oklahoma,

and said that he did not quite understand how a person could undertake it.

TAKE NO ADVICE.

Kirby made his charge in answer to the challenge of Frederick N. Judson, attorney for Pierce, that the court could not issue an injunction, because the plaintiff had failed to show that Pierce was insolvent or that an irreparable injury had been caused. Kirby was trying to show that Pierce might be guilty of offenses that would cause the harm. He said that Pierce would not follow the advice of counsel, that he made deals that were not considered good, and that with his father, H. Clay Pierce, he had been guilty of many breeches of trust.

He said that his client, Henry M. Tilford, had a right to ask an injunction, because his stock in the company was in danger. He said that the law gave him the right to presume an injury done. He said that the affidavits showed that many breaches of trust had taken place in the past, and from that they would take place again and result in loss to the stockholders.

As examples of bad management, he said, H. Clay Pierce paid $40,000 for the equipment of the refinery he bought in Oklahoma when the company did not need the equipment; and that he advanced $40,000 to a company for prospect in Mexico when the company had but $10,000 of its capital paid up.

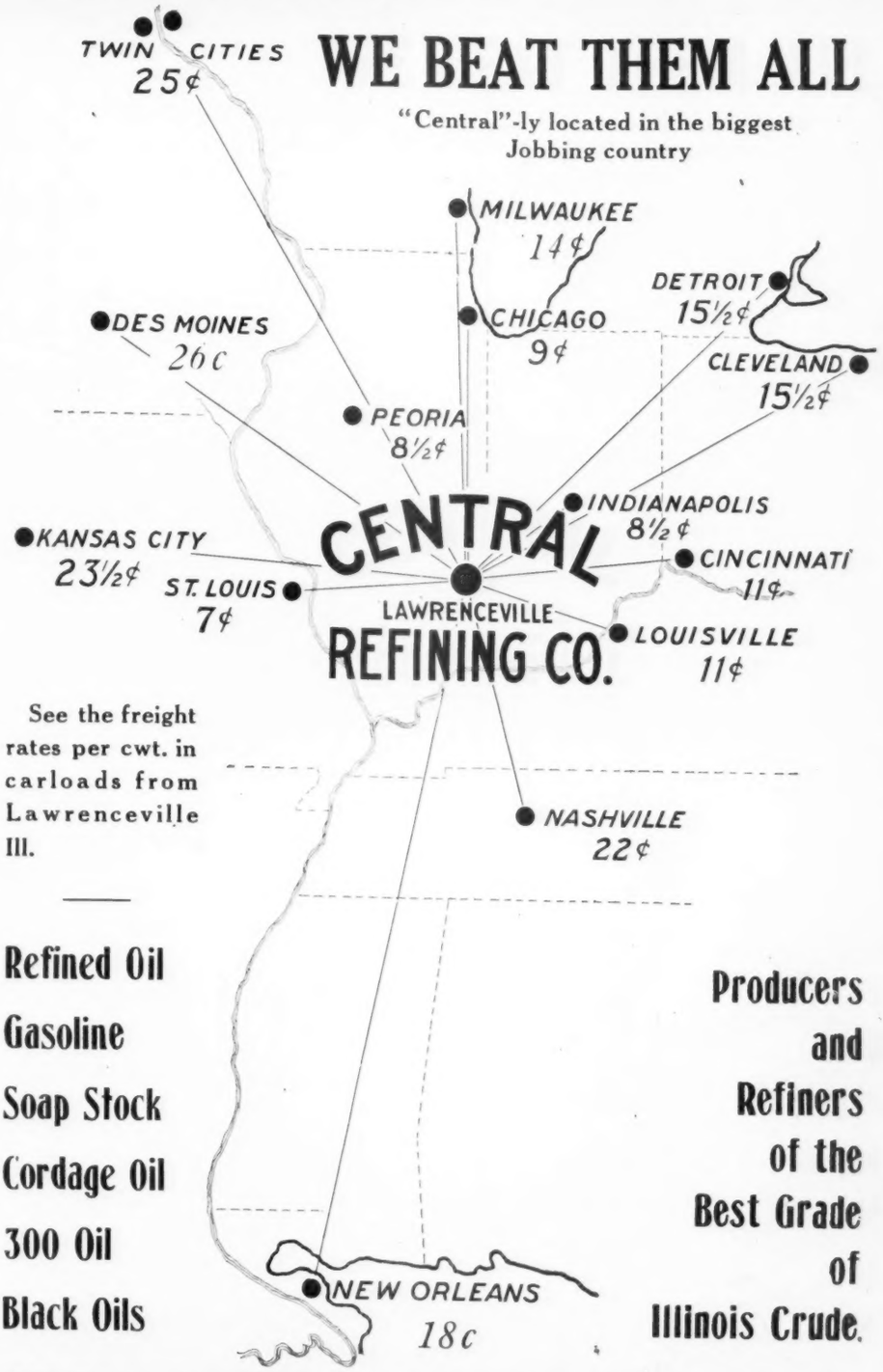
JUDGE PROBES DEEP.

Judge McPherson is showing a keen desire to get at all the facts, even if not touched upon by counsel, evidence of this being indicated during the argument of Kirby. The attorney, after several questions had been interposed by Priest, made the statement that the complaint of the Waters-Pierce crowd, that the relief asked for in the suit would amount to placing the Standard Oil interest in a dominating position in the affairs of the company, was without basis of fact, and cited the mandates of the Missouri courts and affirmed by the United States Supreme Court ordering the distribution of the stock of the several Standard subsidiary corporations among the old stockholders of the Standard company. In this manner, Kirby stated, Tilford acquired his 17 shares of Waters-Pierce stock.

Judge McPherson asked: "Did the United States Supreme Court order Tilford to take the Waters-Pierce stock? Suppose Tilford had said, 'I am going to quit the oil business.' Would he have had to accept the stock under the court's mandate? Again, what if Tilford had said, 'I want stock of the John Smith Oil Company,' what would have become of the 17 shares of Waters-Pierce stock?"

The court's questioning was visibly pleasing to the attorneys representing the Waters-Pierce interests, the faces of Priest, F. N. Judson and J. J. Johnson bearing broad smiles during the "cross-examination" of Kirby.

The latter finally stated that the Waters-Pierce stock might now be in the safe of the Waters-Pierce company, with the subsequent accumulation of interest. He did not answer the queries concerning "the John Smith Oil Company" and the court's suggestion about "quitting the oil business."



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CHARGES "HIDDEN PURPOSE."

In an affidavit filed in court here Charles M. Adams, former secretary of the Waters-Pierce company, charges that the company held $600,000 in reserve for some "hidden purpose" after borrowing $1,500,000 recently at 8 per cent interest. The affidavit was one of seventeen, including that of John D.

Rockefeller and John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Adams declares he believes that "hidden purpose" of Pierce in holding the $600,000 in reserve was to purchase an oil refinery in Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

The affidavit of John D. Rockefeller says he owns "upwards of 680 shares" of Waters-Pierce stock; that he gave his proxy at the last meeting of the Waters-Pierce stockholders, but does not say to whom; and denies that he is in a conspiracy to dominate the Waters-Pierce company or to thwart the orders of the Supreme Court.

Tilford in his affidavit relates in detail the circumstances of the ouster of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company from Texas. He claims the deal for the sale of the Texas Waters-Pierce property to Henry Clay Pierce was negotiated in the Standard Oil office in New York City.

The State Receiver inventoried the Texas property at $1,759,095.22, Tilford asserts. "This amount was paid for the property by Pierce," Tilford says. "The Standard Oil Company proposed to cut this $1,759,095.22 as a dividend "melon," but the Pierces objected. There were claims of $674,000 against the property in Texas. Henry Clay Pierce took $3,000,000 in gold notes of the Waters-Pierce company to indemnify himself against this loss in the event he had to pay the $674,000 claims."

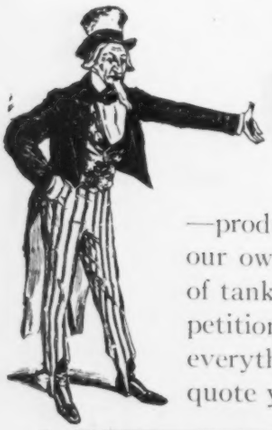
Warns Oil Shippers to Guard Against Giving Leaky Barrels

Oil shippers who carefully obey the Interstate Commerce Commission on regulations governing the safe transportation of their shipments, can successfully plead compliance with those regulations in case of suit against them from any accidents. This is in accordance with a recent decision of the United States District Court.

All oil shippers, however, according to reports from local inspectors of the Bureau of Explosives, are not complying with those regulations, especially in delivering leaky packages from their branch stations.

"The chief trouble seems to be that at the branch stations of many oil companies the same care in preparing packages for shipment is not exercised as at the main plant," said one Bureau of Explosives inspector the other day. "At least that is where I have found the trouble so far. The branch manager does not always bother about recoopering the barrels, gluing them and putting them in first-class shape the way he should and the way the main office seems to think he is doing. I am not making any charges against branch managers, but the fact remains that most of the leaky packages that have been offered for shipment come from those stations. At one town I found 19 leakers in one day. They leaked in the sides and leaked and bulged in the heads and were generally unsafe.

"The roads have to refuse leaky packages, and when they do it causes annoyance and delay to the shipper. When leaky packages get through or packages that have not been re-coopered and are likely to leak before destination, are shipped and any accident results, then every one is in for big damages, the shipper included, which is a point the shipper should not overlook, for it is up to him to see that his packages are in a safe condition when offered for shipment.



NATIONAL OILS

"THE CRITERION OF QUALITY"

—produced from our own crude, conveyed through our own pipe lines, refined in our own refineries by men who "know how", transported direct in our own fleet of tank cars, which is an assurance to the jobber that we can and do meet all competition when prompt service and highest quality is considered. We manufacture everything in oils and petroleum products, and will be glad to send samples and quote you on your estimated requirements.

CYLINDER STOCKS

—a big specialty with us. We are always only too glad to submit samples for comparison with the "other fellow"—Comparison tells.

F.B.F. Filt.Cyl. Stock, Cherry Red
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N. N. Dark Filtered Cyl. Stock
Brilliant S.R. Stock, Green, 540 Fl.
1½ and 3 Color H. V. Neutrals
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THE IDEAL THINNER FOR PAINTS

CUTS PAINTING COST IN TWO

Our Turpentine Substitute is a perfect mineral product that can be used in place of Southern Turpentine for nearly all painting purposes. It is water-white in color and will not impart color to white paints, light tints or change the color of varnishes. These goods are so reliable that they help give you a reputation of reliability. Every time you sell a gallon you open the way for another sale. Let us submit samples and quote you.

Cup & Transmission Grease

The great durability and perfect lubricating qualities of these greases assure "come backs" for more every time. Once an automobile owner tries them he becomes a regular customer, and a "booster." Repeat orders keep your cash register "jingling" and it will pay you to get our samples and prices.

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"MOORE" STANDS FOR QUALITY

Moore products are quality products—the kind that make permanent and increasing trade for the jobber. And yet, Moore prices are not high. Let us quote you on Greases, Soaps, Drilling Compounds, etc.

THE MOORE OIL CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

For delivering unsafe packages of this character to the roads the shipper can be given 18 months in jail and a fine up to $2,000.

A LEGAL PROTECTION.

"The requiring of safe packages for shipment is not a hardship on the shipper as is shown by the fact that every good oil company makes that kind of a delivery almost invariably from its main office and generally from its branch offices, but these latter stations seem more inclined to carelessness in this regard than the main stations.

"There is a distinct legal advantage in making sure that all packages are in good condition as is shown by the decision of the U. S. district court for the Southern district of New York in the case of the bark "Ingrid," against the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the DuPont Powder Company. When several cars of dynamite let go at Jersey City about a year ago the bark "Ingrid" was damaged. Its owners brought suit against the railroad and the shipper. These defendants set up that they were not liable for damages, as they had complied with all the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations governing the shipment and handling of explosives and the testimony showed that they had so complied, both as to shipping and as to preparing the shipments. The ship owners claimed the two violated the city ordinances of Jersey City, but the court held that the commission's regulations prevailed over the city ordinances because otherwise, the court said, a railroad and shipper could be subjected to new and varying regulations for every township, municipality, county and state through which it passed. The court refused to hold the railroad and shipper."

James B. Berry's Sons Co.

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WARREN, PA.

BUILDERS OF THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE STEEL TANK CARS NOW RUNNING

OLIVE OIL INSPECTOR DELAYS POLITICAL AX

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—Predictions that Benj. J. McKinney, new state oil inspector, would get busy and remove from the department all deputies suspected of being allied with the anti-Harmon element in the Democratic party, have not been substantiated to date. There have been two changes, however.

Joseph J. Pater, of Hamilton, has been appointed to succeed Henry C. Gray, of that city, and Victor E. Tarr, of Steubenville, has been named as the successor of the late G. W. Ault.

Mr. McKinney declines to outline his policy in the future. It is not to be supposed that the old deputies will be retained. Governor Harmon seems determined to separate from the state payroll attaches in the various departments who fought his Presidential candidacy.

W. L. Finley, former state inspector, is now managing the campaign of James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for governor.

Mr. Finley has been given a clean bill of health by State Examiner W. C. Wikoff. The latter's report shows that during Mr. Finley's administration his inspectors took a look at 3,248,952 barrels of oil, charging fees which totalled $230,267. Of this sum the inspectors got $86,607.

Price Indicator for Producers and Marketers

PENNSYLVANIA.

Owing to the pipe lines' style of reporting, the following table covers all runs from wells east of the Illinois field, while the shipments include also oil west of that territory. Gross stock figures cover all stocks of all kinds of oil held by the Eastern lines. The stocks of oil of Pennsylvania and Lima-Indiana grades are also given separately, even though they are included in the gross stocks. Tables also include operations of the Independent and Tidewater lines in the old Pennsylvania field. Prices quoted are by the S. O. group of lines, only North Lima is quoted for brevity, as South Lima is always five cents lower. All prices are at closing of the month:

1911.	Runs.	Shipments.	Gross Stocks.	Stocks of Pa. Grade.	Price of Pa. Grade.	Stocks of Lima-Ind.	Price of Lima-Ind.
January	2,362,732	5,724,056	15,523,308	4,486,088	$1.30	4,317,175	$0.82
February	2,244,812	5,076,553	15,959,531	4,535,902	1.30	4,383,561	.82
March	2,500,542	5,508,624	15,959,531	.....	1.30	.....	.82
April	2,334,829	5,654,798	15,759,035	.....	1.30	.....	.82
May	2,561,885	5,804,015	15,548,097	.....	1.30	.....	.82
June	2,420,768	5,381,904	16,346,540	4,541,906	1.30	3,724,478	.82
July	2,143,366	5,953,270	15,928,715	4,198,692	1.30	3,724,478	.82
August	2,270,443	5,652,992	15,780,145	4,071,571	1.30	3,340,093	.92
September	2,133,340	5,670,278	15,300,054	3,758,182	1.30	3,207,020	.84
October	2,188,334	6,000,317	14,239,369	3,523,285	1.30	3,201,967	.84
November	2,023,108	5,149,269	14,152,613	3,471,669	1.30	3,302,854	.84
December	2,176,369	7,146,435	12,399,553	3,493,874	1.35	2,896,457	.84
1912.							
January	1,809,624	7,178,469	13,455,640	3,591,920	1.50	2,967,238	.92
February	1,936,973	6,988,600	13,083,228	3,791,735	1.50	2,990,298	.95
March	2,299,796	7,658,727	12,491,170	3,965,689	1.50	3,010,540	.98
April	2,475,429	5,984,488	11,658,625	4,052,141	1.55	3,022,377	1.00
May	2,638,288	7,520,630	11,620,775	4,233,146	1.55	2,494,149	1.02
June	2,517,194	7,467,739	11,320,615	4,168,146	1.60	2,515,578	1.02

ILLINOIS.

Figures of the Ohio Oil Company taking oil in the state of Illinois, represent all but some 225,000 to 250,000 bbls. taken from that field each month by the Tidewater Pipe Company and Independent refiners. The price quoted is on crude above 30 degrees gravity, as that represents 85 per cent of the crude produced and is and will conttinue to be the crude that's a factor on price in that field.

1911.	Runs.	Shipments.	Stocks.	Price.
January	2,169,878.48	933,860.48	26,243,014.79	$0.60
February	1,994,231.42	838,565.73	25,635,245.01	.60
March	2,589,634.97	1,218,111.33	23,997,495.65	.60
April	2,173,939.43	1,022,936.26	24,005,009.96	.63
May	2,299,881.16	1,132,231.25	24,129,387.96	.63
June	2,208,358.29	1,174,211.17	28,195,749.12	.65
July	2,292,926.66	1,231,534.42	22,714,182.54	.65
August	2,340,877.21	1,206,244.36	22,265,927.92	.65
September	2,179,591.49	1,252,987.72	21,904,718.65	.67
October	2,195,407.56	1,352,605.31	21,359,482.42	.67
November	1,996,321.16	1,304,662.46	20,211,934.37	.67
December	2,088,368.54	1,454,393.63	19,131,677.63	.69
1912.				
January	1,870,413.30	1,350,621.49	18,393,303.04	.75
February	1,872,169.87	1,387,078.48	17,706,834.72	.78
March	1,970,421.14	1,532,428.26	17,278,537.27	.81
April	1,935,015.12	1,420,013.29	17,001,287.72	.83
May	2,104,689.43	1,301,726.71	16,636,328.76	.85
June	2,099,719.88	1,302,536.95	16,235,352.83	.85

MID-CONTINENT.

Oklahoma and Kansas, being official figures of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Gulf Pipe Line Company and Texas Company, with stocks of the latter estimated.

1911.	Runs.	Shipments.	Stocks	Prices at the Wells
January	4,136,352	4,347,119	50,272,506	$0.44
February	3,927,572	4,100,337	50,070,938	.44
March	4,631,308	4,551,597	50,539,839	.44
†April	5,010,351	4,467,832	52,659,839	.46
May	4,868,093	4,590,813	51,246,470	.46
June	4,655,117	4,571,168	52,804,724	.48
July	4,617,378	4,775,453	52,272,420	.48
August	4,613,899	4,710,733	51,087,764	.48
September	4,433,096	4,580,966	49,892,178	.50
October	4,521,700	4,366,600	50,726,829	.50
November	4,261,070	4,321,832	50,272,560	.50
December	4,087,224	4,987,064	50,260,203	.50
1912.				
January	3,857,448	4,086,845	49,876,465	.57
February	3,719,798	4,043,391	49,607,961	.60
March	3,826,496	4,160,440	49,371,119	.60
April	3,671,572	4,308,151	49,022,689	.64
May	4,171,483	4,437,366	49,022,614	.68
June	4,162,648	4,538,179	48,752,055	.68

†Includes all purchases in iron tanks.

How to Work the Indicator

One great trouble, and quite an important one, too, with this "indicator" is that it won't always indicate properly. That is when it doesn't happen to meet the desires of the Big Competitor to let the law of supply and demand work the way it may want to.

But, in the main, looking over a period of time, these tables will give one a fair idea of the way crude markets ought to go and will at least show some drift of how they probably will go. But, let the oil jobber—producer and refiner, too—always bear in mind that the buying power of the pipe line companies, and the fact that they often "happen" to be of one mind, is so great as to permit them to hold down an advancing market or keep up a dropping market.

WHAT THEY SHOW.

Having thus fully warned the reader, here's what the tables do show, looking over an ambiguous period of time:

That the stocks of oil of Pennsylvania grade are only being maintained by advancing the Pennsylvania market.

That the old Lima-Indiana field refuses to respond to the market advances to any appreciable extent.

That the shipments of eastern pipe lines have increased nearly two million barrels a month since January, 1911, and the stocks of those lines have decreased more than four million barrels in the same period. Most of this draft on stocks has come on oil other than of Pennsylvania and Lima grade, as the eastern pipe lines, in forwarding oil from Illinois and Oklahoma, retain quite a bit of it at times in storage and they also carry some of this western oil in their reports of shipments.

That despite an advance of 25 cents in price, the stocks of Illinois crude have decreased since January, 1911, by ten million barrels, and

That the same heroic financial treatment has held the stocks of Mid-Continent crude to a loss of some four million barrels since June, 1911, and shipments continue to greatly exceed the runs.

All of this summed up, means still higher crude. When that will be is hard to tell, and it likewise is mere guesswork to say how high it will go. But that there will be a continual advance—or ought to be, rather—is shown conclusively by these figures and everyone's knowledge that the consumption of petroleum products, particularly gasoline and lubricating oils, is constantly on the increase and will continue increasing as long as this country grows.

Remember also, in considering the situation, that these tables represent practically all of this country's refinable crude. The Louisiana field is sporadic and when considering the entire country, is not an important factor. Wyoming and Colorado are small and have no bearing to date on the crude markets. California has been practically a fuel oil proposition to date and anyway what refined products they have obtained from that crude have only been enough to supply their logical trade.

The following pipe line company figures only give their so-called "shipments" which they consider as "regular deliveries." In handling oil from other pipe lines they also apply the term, "other receipts," to part of it and in delivering that oil they apply the term, "other deliveries," to part of it.

The Ohio Oil Company, which gives the Illinois field's runs and shipments, also in-

(Continued on page 41, column 3)

TANK WAGON OIL AND GASOLINE MARKETS

Prices are cents per gallon. Corrected to August 8, 1912.

	BULK W. W.	STOVE GAS.
Connecticut—		
Stamford	8	10-15
Georgia—		
Atlanta	10½	15½
Augusta	10½	15½
Illinois—		
Belvidere	7	13½
Chicago	6½	12½
Desplaines	6½	12½
Edinburg	8	14
Galena	8	14
Greenview	8	13½
Havana	8	13½
Mason City	8	13½
Middletown	8	13½
Mt. Carmel	7½	13½
Peoria	7	13½
Petersburg	8	13½
Rockford	7	13½
San Jose	8	13½
Springfield	8	13½
Taylorville	8	14
Iowa—		
Dubuque	7¾	14.3
Dyersville	7¾	14.3
Guttenburg	8¼	17
Harpers Ferry	8.8	15.3
Lansing	8.8	15.3
Sabula	8.5	15
West Union	8.5	15
Kentucky—		
Butler	9½	16
Covington	8½	15½
Falmouth	9½	15½
Newport	8½	15½
Williamstown	9½	16
Massachusetts—		
Attleboro	8	16
Minnesota—		
Minneapolis	7½	14½
St. Paul	7½	14½
New York—		
Oswego	8	17
Ohio—		
Cleveland	7½	13
Cincinnati	8½	15
Columbus	8	15
Oklahoma—		
Oklahoma City	11	16
Oregon—		
Portland	9½	19
Rhode Island—		
Pawtucket	7½	16
Point	8	16
Providence	8	16
Texas—		
Corsicana	9-10	10
Dallas	8-9	10
Longview	8-9	10
Waco	8-9	10
Washington—		
North Yakima	12	21½
Spokane	13½	20
Seattle	9½	19
Tacoma	9½	19
Wisconsin—		
Prairie du Chien	8¼	14¼

TO OUR READERS

After consulting with the jobbers who have been furnishing us with our tank wagon markets each month for the past three years, we have changed our table of those markets to its present form.

In the table as now published only those towns will be given from which we have received for each month quotations on prices. If a town is quoted for one month and no quotation received for the next month that town will be dropped from the list until a quotation is received.

We have perfected still further our system of getting this quotation so that we do not believe that many towns will be dropped in the course of the year from the table.

No division is now being made between "competitive" and "non-competitive" towns and prices, for the reason that oil prices are being brought to one level over the entire country and hence the division would mean nothing. However, we assure our readers that should prices become different in non-competitive towns than in competitive localities, we will at once resume quoting prices from the two divisions.

By reason of prices being leveled over the country, we do not find it necessary to carry quotations from so many towns as heretofore. What quotations we do have are from the price basing points and govern almost uniformly in surrounding territory, difference of freight, etc., being considered.

If you, Mr. Reader, have any suggestions as to the improvement of either this table or the paper itself at any time please send them in. We'll thank you for them.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM NEWS.

Crude Markets

Quoted by the predominating pipe line company in each field. All prices are at the well in barrels of 42 gallons.
Corrected to August 9, 1912.

Eastern Fields.		Prices Jan. 1, 1912.
Pennsylvania	$1.60	$1.35
Mercer black	1.13	.87
New Castle	1.13	.84
Corning	1.13	.77
Cabell	1.20	.94
Wooster, O.	1.13	.84
North Lima	1.04	.84
South Lima	.99	.79
Indiana	.99	.79
Princeton	.85	.67
Somerset	.91	.79
Ragland	.53	.48
Illinois, above 30 deg.	.87	.67
Illinois, below 30 deg.	.82	.57
Canada	1.44	1.24
Mid-Continent.		
Kansas and Oklahoma, all grades	.70	.50
Texas Fields.		
Electra	.75	.53
Petrolia	.75	.53
Corsicana light	.75	.58
Corsicana heavy	.55	.53
Spindletop	.80	.70
Sour Lake	.75	.65
Humble	.75	.65
Batson	.75	.65
Saratoga	.75	.65
Dayton	.70	.65
Louisiana Fields.		
Caddo, above 38 deg.	.80	.62
Caddo, below 38 deg.	.55	.40
Caddo, below 38 deg., Texas Co.	.70	..
Vinton	.50	.50
Jennings	.60	.50
California.		
(Standard oil prices.)		
Under 18 deg.	.30	..
From 18 deg. to 20.9 deg.	.35	..
From 21 deg. to 23.9 deg.	.50	..
From 24 deg. to 26.9 deg.	.55	..
27 deg. and above	.60	..

Independent Refined Oil Shipments

Following reports of the United States Pipe Line Company, Independent, show the amount, in barrels, of refined oil for export run from the Pennsylvania refiners:

	Runs.	Shipments.	Stocks.
1911.			
January	145,155.80	123,346.56	176,985.63
February	104,012.83	72,719.85	208,281.61
March	180,642.60	138,269.86	250 654.35
April	120,573.47	97,568.46	273,659.36
May	125,085.07	66,725.31	332,919.12
June	148,201.40	237,526.29	243,594.23
July	139,006.27	169,932.86	212,667.64
August	157,200.58	152,712.99	227,155.23
September	152,045.78	205,917.05	173,283.96
October	161,043.40	152,404.99	181,922.37
November	135,123.75	139,749.76	177,296.36
December	140,086.05	139,540.24	177,842.19
1912.			
January	144,738.17	152,178.83	140,404.51
February	110,187.92	42,994.68	207,594.75
March	140,341.82	111,664.59	236,271.99
April	129,973.11	133,931.96	232,313.14
May	157,920.00	177,021.08	213,212.06
June	161,976.37	157,131.78	218,056.65

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Export Market

Refined oil in bulk, Standard White and Water White at New York and Philadelphia in cents per gallon.

	S. W.	W.W.
Opened, July 1, 1912	$5.00	$6.00
High, July	5.00	6.00
Low, July 31	4.75	5.75
Closed, July 31	4.75	5.75
Latest quotation, Aug. 8	4.75	5.75

How to Work the Indicator

(Continued from page 35, column 3)

cludes in "other deliveries" enough of the oil they run from the well to balance their books and make the deduction in crude stocks that is shown each month. While the lines serving the fields further east carry oil received from other lines in their "shipments," which accounts for the big showing of shipments over runs and the continued decrease in stocks.

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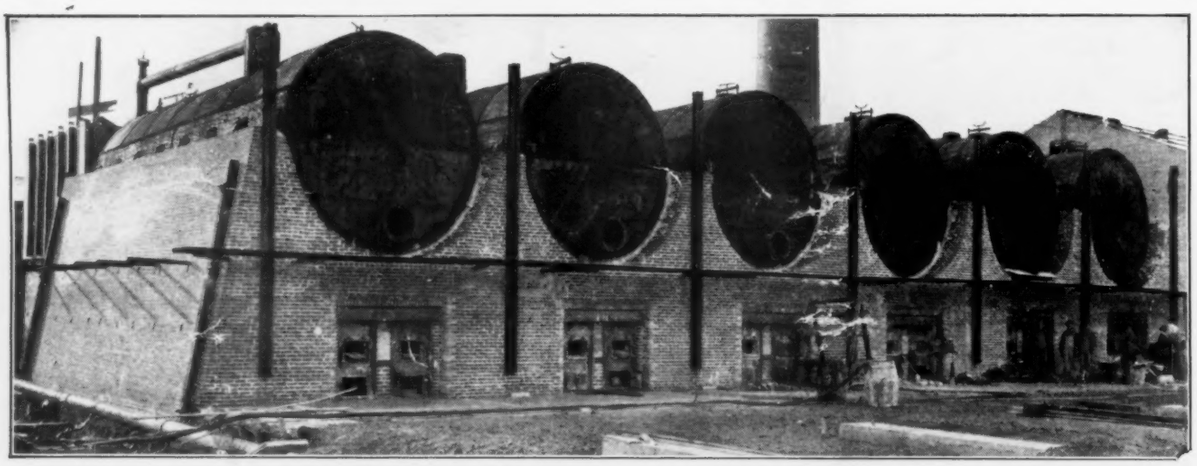

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